

R
180024

JPRS-KAR-84-029

16 May 1984

Korean Affairs Report

KULLOJA

No. 8, August 1983

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

19980306 061

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

7
105
A06

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

16 May 1984

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

KULLOJA

No. 8, August 1983

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

CONTENTS

Occupying the Ideological Fortress and Material Fortress Is the Basic Strategic Goal of Communist Construction.....	1
The Creative Character of the Sociohistorical Movement Elucidated by the Chuche Ideology (Pak Il-pom).....	14
Kindred Ties With the Masses of People Are the Source of the Invincible Might of Our Party (Yun Chong-kuk).....	24
Correct Combination of Politicomoral Stimuli and Material Incentives Under Socialism (Yi Won-kyong).....	33
Priceless Experience Gained by Our Party in the Struggle for the Socialist Remaking of Production Relations (Han Chong-sun).....	43
The Basic Line of Socialist Economic Construction and Establishment of the Self-Reliant System of the National Economy (Kim Ch'ol-sik).....	53
The Revolutionary Line That Has Made an Immortal Contribution to the Developing Socialist Theory of Expanded Reproduction (Yu Si-yong).....	64

Improvement of the Standard of Living for the People and Development of the Chemical Industry (Pak Tong-chu).....	74
The Cataclysmic Aftereffects of the South Korean Economy That Has Been Reduced to the Status of an Appendage to U.S.-Japanese Monopoly Capital (Pak Tong-kun).....	83
The Ambition for 'Metamorphosis Into a Military Power' and Machinations for Overseas Expansion of the Japanese Reactionaries (Kim Song-che).....	92

OCCUPYING THE IDEOLOGICAL FORTRESS AND MATERIAL FORTRESS IS THE BASIC STRATEGIC GOAL OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 2-9

[Text] Mankind has from long ago been launching a ceaseless struggle to realize the ideal communist society. Communism has today come to be placed on history's agenda as a realistic task, not as an aspiration of a distant future.

Such a turnaround in the advance of human history has presented it as a pressing task to enunciate a monolithic theory and strategy and tactics of the laws of the communist society and of its construction process.

Our party, by providing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche ideology correct answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in communist construction and a scientific strategy and struggle guideline, has brilliantly resolved this historic task.

The theory our party has enunciated of the occupation of the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism is a matchless thought that has clearly shown the basic strategic goal of communist construction.

In the thesis "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, the theory of the occupation of the two fortresses as the basic strategic goal of communist construction is profoundly evolved based on the immortal chuche ideology.

The theory of the occupation of the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism is a unique thought which makes it possible to comprehensively provide the ideomental features and life environment that people who will be living in the communist society must possess and to go forward to step up communist construction along the most straight road. This constitutes a programmatic guiding principle which, enriching for the first time the treasure chest of the theory of communist construction, illuminates the

road ahead for the struggle of the people in the interest of the revolution and construction.

(1)

To correctly enunciate the basic strategic goal of communist construction is an important question having principled significance in attaining the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Whether or not the struggle for Communism can be conducted in a manner to suit the intrinsic demands of the communist society and the laws of its construction process depends on how its basic strategic goal is defined.

The basic strategic goal of communist construction must be such that intensively embodies the character and face of the communist society and the basic characteristics determining their developmental standards, and the principles which must be adhered to in the course of communist construction and the methods for the realization. Put another way, the basic strategic goal of communist construction, unlike the tactical goals for the prosecution of individual tasks arising in the course of communist construction, reflects the intrinsic demands of the communist society and defines the overall direction of the realization, and as such, it means such a strategic goal that once it is attained, one will be striding into the communist society forthwith.

Our party, defining it as the basic strategic goal of communist construction to occupy the two fortresses--the ideological fortress and the material fortress--has provided a guiding principle which makes it possible to comprehensively realize the intrinsic demands of the communist society through goal consciousness, aim consciousness.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out in his thesis as follows:

"People's ideomental life and material life constitute the two major aspects of social life, and the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people must be realized simultaneously in the two aspects, i.e., ideomental life and material life. Therefore, if the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is to be realized completely, the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism must necessarily be occupied simultaneously."

Occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress is the basic strategic goal for realizing the intrinsic demands of the communist society.

The communist society is a society where all people will have been comprehensively developed and the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized, and a very affluent society where the material demands of social life will be satisfactorily insured. Put another way, the communist society is a society

where the masses of working people, completely freed from the constraints of nature and society, from the old ideocultural constraints, will have their independent stand and attitude comprehensively insured in both their ideomental life and material life--a society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people as a whole will have been completely realized. A society sans comprehensively developed independent and creative communist social beings armed with the communist thought, sans highly developed productive forces capable of producing products to the extent of realizing distribution according to needs, cannot be said to be a communist society.

Such intrinsic demands of the communist society are realized through the struggle to insure the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people in ideomental life and material constituting the two major aspects of people's social life.

Under conditions that the question of revolutionarily remaking the social system has already been solved by the socialist revolution, nature remaking and human remolding come to arise as important tasks aimed at liberating from the constraints of nature and old ideocultural constraints the masses of people who have been freed from social oppression. When going forward to comprehensively push the nature-remaking task and the human-remolding task on the basis of ceaselessly consolidating and developing the socialist system, the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will come to be even more completely realized in all areas.

If, by revolutionarily remaking man the master of society and his life environment, the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is to be completely realized in their ideomental life and material life, the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism must be occupied simultaneously.

The struggle to occupy the ideological fortress is a struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people in their ideomental life. Inasmuch as people are the masters of society, only if they are educated and indoctrinated into comprehensively developed communist social beings, is it possible to successfully build Socialism, Communism and go forward to correctly operate the communist society. Precisely in the course of occupying the ideological fortress all members of society come to be nurtured and perfected into comprehensively developed communist social beings.

The struggle to occupy the material fortress is a struggle to insure the independent and creative life of the masses of working people in their material life. If the communist principle of "from each according to abilities, to each according to needs" is to be realized, it is imperative that productive forces must reach an extraordinarily high standard and products must be produced ceaselessly on an unprecedented scale and that one single system of communist ownership of the means of production must be established. The material and technical bases of Communism and one single system of communist ownership come to be established in the course of occupying the material fortress of Communism.

The process of occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism is also the process in which the communist character of the socialist society is being strengthened and its transitional character is being overcome.

In the course of bringing up members of society as comprehensively developed communist social beings and of establishing the material and technical bases of Communism and one single system of communist ownership the legacies from the old society come to gradually disappear. As the struggle to occupy the two fortresses is energetically launched, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, the distinctions between the urban and rural areas are overcome, the distinctions of labor are wiped out, and the ideological and material conditions making labor the first and foremost demand of life are created. And as high productive forces most harmoniously developed in history are created, the differences in material and cultural living standards between members of society also come to be overcome.

The process of occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism is indeed a process of complex and intense transformation, and at the same time a process of creating immense ideomental and material assets unprecedented in history.

Therefore, only if the struggle to occupy the two fortresses of Communism is energetically launched, is it possible to build the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people in all aspects of social life will have been completely realized. This means that occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism constitutes the demands of the law and the strategic goal of communist construction. Occupying the two fortresses is the basic strategic line that the party of the working class, which has come to power, must invariably maintain until attaining the communist cause.

A principled question arising in successfully realizing the basic strategic goal of communist construction is that of correctly resolving the interrelation between the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress and the struggle to occupy the material fortress.

The struggle to occupy the ideological fortress and the struggle to occupy the material fortress are closely related to each other.

People's ideological consciousness performs the decisive role in their struggle to transform material conditions and again, ideological remolding cannot be achieved divorced from the material conditions of society. Only by remolding the thought of working people is it possible to commendably carry out economic construction and on the other hand, only if it is underlaid with the task to build the economy and with the task to remake the material conditions of society, is it possible to admirably push the task of remolding their thought the communist way.

Our party, based on a profound analysis of such interrelation between ideological remolding and nature remaking, is presenting the demand to energetically push ahead with the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress and the struggle to occupy the material fortress simultaneously.

If, failing to push the struggles to occupy the two fortresses in close linkage, any one of the two is absolutized or neglected, it can bring irretrievable aftereffects, creating a great barrier in socialist, communist construction.

When energetically pushing ahead with the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress and the struggle to occupy the material fortress simultaneously, it is possible to lead without tilting along the straight road of victory socialist, communist construction which is a very arduous process of the revolution and a very broad, complex process.

A basic principle which must be maintained in going forward to simultaneously occupy the ideological fortress and the material fortress is that of pushing ahead with nature remaking with primary emphasis on human remolding and firmly giving priority to the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress over the struggle to occupy the material fortress.

If Socialism, Communism is to be built, it is imperative, to begin with, to remold man, the master of society and the decisive force in the revolution and construction, and in the task to remold man, it is imperative to give priority to remolding his thought which governs all his activities. Only by firmly giving priority to the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress is it possible to go forward to build Socialism, Communism still faster and even better, ceaselessly heightening the voluntary fervor and creative positiveness of working people.

With the principle enunciated for energetically pushing ahead with the struggles to occupy the two fortresses simultaneously while giving priority to the task to occupy the ideological fortress, it has become possible to go forward to successfully realize the basic strategic goal of communist construction along a straight road.

With the unique thought set forth for occupying the ideological fortress and the material fortress as the basic strategic goal of communist construction, an epoch-making turnaround has come to be achieved in the developing revolutionary theory of the working class and in the attainment of its historic cause.

With the enunciation of the theory of occupation of the two fortresses, the understanding of the face of the communist society and the course of socialist, communist construction has become renewed.

To scientifically postulate the goal of the communist revolution and the method for the realization has been a very important question since the working class, entering the stage of history, began launching a bloody struggle for the independent stand and attitude.

Heretofore it has been acknowledged that when productive forces have been developed highly enough to implement distribution according to needs, when labor has become the first and foremost demand of life, Communism will be realized.

Our party, by enunciating the theory of occupation of the ideological fortress and the material fortress as the basic strategic goal of the communist society, has made it clear that the communist society is a society where the independent stand and attitude will have been completely realized in people's ideomental life and material life and that if such a society is to be built, it is imperative not only to develop productive forces and remake the socioeconomic conditions but to go forward with a tight grip on the task of remolding people's ideological consciousness as the basics. This is what has elucidated the basic question influencing the fate of the great task of communist construction, and as such, it constitutes an unsurpassed service rendered by our party in enriching the treasure chest of the communist revolutionary theory.

By the theory of occupation of the two fortresses the question of laying the material and technical foundations of Communism has also been elucidated for the first time. Today the task of laying the material and technical foundations of Communism is becoming not a simple task of technical job performance but a revolutionary task to completely liberate working people from all kinds of constraints in their material life. And it has become quite clear that this task, if only closely combined with the task of remolding working people's thought, can be pushed successfully.

The theory of occupation of the ideological fortress and the material fortress has also comprehensively elucidated the overall dimension of socialist, communist construction, not just any individual question of it, and as such, enunciates the principled demand that all questions arising in socialist, communist construction must be solved in close linkage to the struggle for occupying the two fortresses. The theory of occupation of the two fortresses is a unique theory constituting the basics of the chuche theory of communist construction.

With the enunciation of the thought on occupation of the two fortresses as the basic strategic goal of communist construction, communist revolutionary practice has come to advance onto a new historic stage, and revolutionary peoples have become able to go forward, brimming with confidence, to launch the struggle for Communism, with a clearly defined goal and precise strategy and tactics.

Indeed, the theory of occupation of the ideological fortress and the material fortress is a programmatic guiding principle, a militant banner which must be firmly grasped throughout the period of socialist, communist construction.

(2)

The thought on occupation of the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism, precisely embodied in the practice of socialist construction under the sagacious leadership of our party, has had its truthfulness and vitality proved to the hilt.

No revolutionary theories, no strategies and tactics, however admirable and scientific, unless they are combined with correct leadership, can manifest their vitality. Only by the sagacious, tested leadership of the party and the leader can the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of the working class bear brilliant fruits in real life.

Our party, by defining it as the overall duty of our revolution to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology and by sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization, has been able to register a great advance on the road to occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out [in his thesis] as follows:

"The program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a great communist construction program which makes it possible to successfully occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism, remaking people and society and nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people."

The struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is essentially a struggle to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

If the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is to be completely realized, it is imperative of necessity to hold the chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle in the revolution and construction and thoroughly embody the chuche ideology. Only then is it possible to go forward to solve all questions arising in human remolding and society remaking, economic construction and cultural construction, to suit the independent aims and demands of the masses of working people, and successfully occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism.

With the program set forth for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, it has become possible to go forward to energetically launch the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism to suit the mature demands of the developing revolution and the revolutionary aims of our people.

Indeed, the setting forth of the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology constitutes a historic event that has provided an opportunity for the struggle of occupying the two fortresses to enter a new situation.

The struggle of our people for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is none other than a struggle to build Socialism, Communism in Korea, and as such, a very difficult and complex struggle to comprehensively remake and transform people and society and nature based on the chuche ideology. This also is a creative task which must chart an unfamiliar path never before walked by anyone in the history of the struggle for human liberation.

Our party, defining it as the basic principle which must be adhered to in converting the whole society to the chuche ideology to hold fast to the independent stand and the creative stand, has led the way in solving all questions arising in the struggle of occupying the ideological fortress and

material fortress of Communism in our style to suit the demands of the Korean revolution and the interests of our people. In our country, by launching in our style the task to indoctrinate and remold people as well as the task to build the economy and culture, it has become possible to build Socialism, Communism even better to suit the desires of our people.

Our party, also by putting out front the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the basic method to occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism and dynamically launching the task to overcome the legacies of the old society in all aspects of social life, has been able to move the revolution and construction forward along the one road of victory. Going forward with a tight grip on the three revolutions line is where a firm guarantee which makes it possible to consummate the struggle for occupation of the two fortresses by the method of revolution to the end lies.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party a truly great success has been scored in the course of the historic struggle to occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism.

Above all, through the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress of Communism a fundamental turnaround has occurred in the ideological features of our people.

As a result of having strengthened indoctrination in the chuche ideology, indoctrination in the policy of the party, and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among party members and working people and of having dynamically launched the struggle to oppose the old ideas, all members of society have thoroughly armed themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the immortal chuche ideology, and the whole society has come to brim with the chuche ideology. Among party members and working people the old ideas such as flunkysm, dogmatism, and national nihilism running counter to the chuche ideology have disappeared, national confidence and sovereignty consciousness have become heightened unprecedentedly, and all of the people are fighting on confidently along the road the chuche ideology teaches.

The unity and solidarity of all of the people based on the unitary ideology system of the party has been strengthened more than ever, faithfulness to the party and the leader has become people's firm faith, and the revolutionary ethos of holding it as the supreme task to execute the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the directive of the party and realize them on the principle of absolutism and unconditionality has come to monolithically prevail societywide.

The great task of socialist, communist construction is a task for the sake of the masses of people and again, it is a task of their own. How fast the process of socialist, communist construction is accelerated hinges importantly on the ideological preparedness, revolutionary fervor, and creative positiveness of working people who are in charge of it. The ethos of voluntarily seeking out work to do in all tasks, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and

fortitude, and the collectivist principle of "one for all, all for one" among party members and working people have come to prevail societywide, and the laudable communist virtue has come to be highly displayed everywhere in society.

In the course of going forward to occupy the ideological fortress of Communism unsung heroes have emerged in large numbers, their vivid example has come to exert a great influence on people's mental and moral life, and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes is briskly under way on a societywide basis.

In the course that the task of educating and indoctrinating youths and juveniles is advancing onto a new stage and the guideline for intellectualizing the whole society is being successfully carried through, people's standard of general cultural knowledge is rising ceaselessly, and their creative abilities have improved markedly.

By the steady struggle of our party to occupy the ideological fortress the whole society has come to be filled to overflowing with the enthusiasm of loyalty to the party and the leader, and ours, as befits the country fighting revolution, as befits the people of the era of struggle, has become a revolutionary people energetically working and living with an indomitable revolutionary spirit and firm faith in the victory of the revolution, with firm confidence in the future.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party, in the realm of occupying the material fortress of Communism, too, a historic victory has been won.

Underlaid with the achievements scored in the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress, the process of occupying the material fortress is being stepped up greatly.

One of the most important achievements scored in the course of struggle to occupy the material fortress is that of having registered a great advance in carrying out the technological revolution, especially the three technological revolutions. The three technological revolutions are a lofty task aimed at liberating working people from backbreaking labor and realizing their independent stand and attitude. By the correct leadership of our party the distinctions between heavy labor and light labor, the distinctions between industrial labor and agricultural labor have been lessened markedly, and the task to liberate women from heavy household chores has been pushed successfully.

In all branches of the people's economy the overall technological revolution has been carried out brilliantly, and the task to chuchize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy is being successfully stepped up. Thus the level of technical provisions of all branches of the people's economy has come to reach a very high standard, and branch structures of the people's economy have been augmented one notch higher, and the economic self-sufficiency of the country has been strengthened further.

With out party sagaciously leading the struggle to occupy the material fortress of Communism, a great change has occurred in production relations, in social

relations, too, and the guiding role of ownership by all of the people, state ownership, has ceaselessly risen in all areas of the people's economy, and the leading position and role of the working class have been strengthened further.

All this bespeaks the fact that the thought on occupying the ideological fortress and the material fortress is a powerful weapon leading people and society and nature most straightforwardly and energetically along the road to Communism.

Going forward to provide for the transition to Communism most speedily, most thoroughly by defining it as the basic strategic goal of communist construction to occupy the ideological fortress and the material fortress and by ceaselessly strengthening the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism while insuring people's wholesome ideomental, moral, and cultural development is precisely where the sagacity of the leadership of our party lies.

(3)

The guideline of our party for simultaneously occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism is a firm guiding principle which must be strictly adhered to at all times throughout the period of communist construction.

Today we are faced with the glorious and lofty task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people by more energetically pushing ahead with the three revolutions based on the achievements already scored in the struggle to occupy the two fortresses.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the strategic line our party is invariably maintaining in the struggle to occupy the two fortresses of communist construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out [in his thesis] as follows:

"The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the strategic line our party is invariably maintaining in converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and building Communism. Embodied in the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is the firm stand of our party to attain the socialist, communist cause to the end."

The ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution are the content of the revolution which must be continued under Socialism, and thoroughly carrying out these three revolutions is where a firm guarantee which makes it possible to successfully occupy the two fortresses of Communism lies.

Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, there will remain the legacies of the old society in

the ideological, technological, and cultural areas, and because of that, various distinctions such as the class distinctions come to remain in the socialist society. Only by thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions is it possible to eliminate the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness inherited from the old society and the entail of the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, of the distinctions of labor, of the differences in material and cultural living standards, and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. This bespeaks the fact that the three revolutions are indeed the basic method to realize the basic strategic goal of communist construction.

Today, in order to step up the three revolutions to suit the new demands of our developing revolution, it is imperative to firmly maintain the principle of thoroughly giving priority to the ideological revolution.

The ideological revolution is the drive of the revolution. Only if people's ideological consciousness is remolded with priority given the ideological revolution, is it possible to successfully conduct the human-remolding task, and go forward to satisfactorily solve all questions arising in the revolution and construction, heightening their revolutionary fervor.

Energetically launching the ideological revolution, we must strive to thoroughly arm all of the party members and working people with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and make them devotedly struggle for the sake of the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. Again, strengthening ideological indoctrination work, we must strive to make all of the working people hate the exploiting class and exploiting system, fervently love the socialist system, and positively struggle for the sake of society and collective, for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

Party organizations, by conducting ideological indoctrination work closely linking it to the practical struggle of socialist construction, must strive to make party members and working people thoroughly revolutionize themselves and nurture infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader through the course of carrying out the revolutionary task.

In order to occupy the two fortresses of communist construction, it is imperative to energetically push ahead with the technological revolution and the cultural revolution on the basis of giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Ours is an era of science and technology. Only by rapidly developing science and technology is it possible to step up socialist construction and develop the people's economy onto a new higher stage, and go forward to successfully solve both the question of improving the people's living standard and the question of strengthening the might of the country.

Today, an important duty of the technological revolution is that of successfully solving scientific and technological questions arising in chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy. All branches of the people's economy, by energetically launching the struggle for technological remaking and the mechanization, automation, and remote control of production, must

further strengthen the self-reliant character of the national economy and place the national economy on the foundations of modern science and technology.

In order to successfully carry out the technological revolution, it is imperative to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the scientists and technicians and strengthen creative cooperation between the workers and the technicians. The scientists and technicians must thoroughly establish *chuche* in scientific research work and strive always to make ceaseless technological innovation happen by ingenious idea, positive initiative, and bold practice.

In order to occupy the two fortresses of communist construction, it is also imperative to thoroughly carry out the cultural revolution.

Only if, carrying out the cultural revolution, the working people's standard of general knowledge and standard of technology and culture are raised and the socialist cultural and moral way of life is thoroughly established in all aspects of social life, is it possible to commendably conduct the task of remolding the thought of working people and so can the task of remaking technology and developing productive forces be conducted as well.

In the present period, the central task of the cultural revolution is that of realizing the intellectualization of the whole society. Only by energetically launching the cultural revolution and intellectualizing the whole society is it possible to turn all members of society into comprehensively developed communist social beings and eliminate once and for all all kinds of distinctions down to the distinctions between mental labor and physical labor.

We must thoroughly organize the currently existing national cadre training bases, on the one hand, and increase higher education organs in the direction of developing the education system for studying while working, and strengthen education work further. At the same time, we must bring up all members of society as comprehensively developed communist social beings and go forward to ceaselessly raise the society's overall standard of cultural knowledge. We must comprehensively develop *chuche*-oriented science and technology, literature and arts, and establish tidiness in production and tidiness in life.

In order to energetically push ahead with the three revolutions, it is imperative to further strengthen partywide leadership for the Three Revolutions Teams movement.

Our party's experience shows that the TRT movement is a powerful revolutionary guidance method getting the three revolutions more organized and positivized to suit the new developmental stage of socialist construction. By energetically launching the TRT movement and further strengthening guidance for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions it is imperative to go forward to bring about ceaseless leap forward and innovation on all fronts of socialist construction.

At the same time, positively launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, it is imperative to strive to firmly turn the three revolutions around as a task of the masses themselves and make them energetically push

ahead with the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions as a movement of the entire masses, as an all-people's movement.

All party organizations, by going forward to energetically launch the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, closely linking it to the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes, must exercise guidance so as to make this movement manifest an ever greater might.

In energetically pushing ahead with the three revolutions, it is very important to enhance the role of the guidance functionaries who are commanding personnel of the revolution.

Our functionaries, always in the forefront of the three revolutions intensely holding the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the policy of the party like the leading character in feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary," must lead the masses by personal example, plan and coordinate economic organizational work, and step up production and construction by able command, bold planning.

By upholding the militant slogan of "ideology, technology, and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche!" and by going forward to more dynamically launch the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the '80s" we must complete the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and victoriously occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

All party members and working people, by holding aloft the banner of the chuche ideology and more energetically launching the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and hastening the occupation of the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism, shall go forward to brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

12153

CSO: 4109/005

THE CREATIVE CHARACTER OF THE SOCIOHISTORICAL MOVEMENT ELUCIDATED BY
THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 10-15

[Article by Pak Il-pom]

[Text] The question as to the creative character of the sociohistorical movement is one of the important questions arising in understanding and approaching the advance of history and social revolution from the chuche viewpoint and stand.

Only if this question is precisely enunciated, is it possible to elucidate in depth the law peculiar to the sociohistorical movement which emerges and develops by the active function and role of the subject, and establish the correct viewpoint, stand, and principle, in order to energetically push the sociohistorical movement, the revolutionary movement, enhancing the creative role of the masses of people.

The great chuche ideology, by elucidating the theory of social history that the sociohistorical movement is the creative movement of the masses of people, has given a profound scientific answer to the question as to the creative character of the sociohistorical movement.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The sociohistorical movement is the creative movement of the masses of people to remake and transform nature and society." (Book "On the Chuche Ideology," p 27)

The sociohistorical movement possesses a peculiar character of its own differentiated from the movement of nature.

The social movement, even as it shares the common denominator with the movement of nature, possesses a fundamental difference. In the movement of nature there is no subject but in the social movement there is the subject. In consequence, the social movement which has the subject, possesses character peculiar to it alone.

The chuche ideology, even as it acknowledges the objective character of the sociohistorical movement as a material movement, has presented and elucidated for the first time the question as to the character peculiar to the sociohistorical movement based on the elucidation that this movement is one that is conducted by the active function and role of the subject.

The sociohistorical movement, when viewed from its character, is the creative movement of the masses of people.

To say that the sociohistorical movement takes on a creative character means, in a word, that it is a movement which takes form and develops as the masses of people remake and transform nature and society through goal consciousness to suit their wishes and demands.

The sociohistorical movement is not a simple spontaneous movement like the movement of nature. The masses of people, who are the subject of the sociohistorical movement, approach the world not blindly but goal consciously. The sociohistorical movement is precisely the course of goal-conscious activity of the masses of people going forward to realize their own wishes and demands with their own creative strength.

The masses of people, remaking and transforming nature and society with goal-conscious activity to suit their own wishes and demands, ceaselessly create the new and go forward to achieve social progress. The sociohistorical movement is not the fatalistic process of some supernatural forces nor is it possible to view the movement solely as the natural historical process of the function of simple materialistic and economic factors. The sociohistorical movement is a movement in which nature and society are remade and the new created by the active activity of the masses of people through goal consciousness, and a creative movement in which social progress is achieved by the creative role of the masses of people.

This bespeaks the fact that in the sociohistorical movement there is a creative character peculiar to it alone.

The reason the sociohistorical movement takes on a creative character lies above all in that this is a movement for the sake of the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and that the masses of people go forward to realize the demands of their independent life through their creative activity.

The creative character of the sociohistorical movement springs from the intrinsic nature peculiar to this movement.

The sociohistorical movement is essentially a struggle aimed at protecting and realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. The struggle of the masses of people for an independent life is the creative process of remaking and transforming nature and society to suit their independent demands. The struggle of the masses of people for the independent stand and attitude is premised on creative activity and accompanied by creative process. This bespeaks the fact that the activity of the masses of people for an independent life and the sociohistorical movement which holds such activity as its intrinsic content, take on a creative character.

The character of the sociohistorical movement is related to the characteristic of life peculiar to human beings who initiate and develop this movement.

The social movement is a people's movement, and the masses of people take action to suit the demands of life peculiar to human beings. Therefore, it is by such characteristic of human beings that the character of the activity of the masses of people for an independent life and of the socio-historical movement comes to be determined.

People go forward to realize their demands of life through their creative activity. This is what is peculiar to human beings alone.

Animals, which are biological beings, go on to live by their instinctive action of availing themselves of what already exists in nature, as is, for everything essential to survival.

Man possesses the demand to live and develop as an independent social being. The object which is to satisfy man's such demands of life does not exist in finished form. Man, unless he creates the new to suit his demands, cannot live and develop as an independent social being. So it is that man, an independent social being, goes forward to realize his demands of life goal-consciously through his creative activity.

The object of man's creative activity is nature and society.

Man, through his activity to remake nature which surrounds him and society in which he lives, creates new material and cultural assets, and builds a new system, a new life.

Man, by launching his creative activity to remake nature, produces the material assets necessary for food, clothing, and shelter.

Man, if he is to survive, must have the means of living. Without the means of living man can neither survive nor develop.

The source of man's mean of living lies in nature.

But man cannot go on to live by using what exists in nature, as is. Man can realize his demands of life if only he remakes nature to suit his demands and produces the necessary material and cultural assets. That is why man launches his creative activity with nature as the target.

Man, launching his creative activity with society as the target, establishes a new social system and goes forward to ceaselessly develop it for the sake of his independent life.

Man, if he is to survive, must form a social collective. Society is precisely a collective where man lives and takes action. Society, together with nature, constitutes an indispensable environmental condition for people's living.

But this is not to say that any and all societies constitute a favorable condition insuring an independent life for social beings. Depending on the

character of the social system, society can bring freedom and happiness or misfortune and suffering to people.

People, if only they energetically launch their creative activity to overturn the political system and economic system of the old society bringing misfortune and suffering and restraining an independent life, establish a new, progressive social system, and liquidate the legacies of the old society in all the political and economic, ideological and cultural areas, can go forward to build their independent life.

Thus through their creative activity to remake nature and society people go forward to realize their demand for an independent life, and the masses of people take action to suit such characteristic of people's life. That is why the sociohistorical movement, which is conducted by the activity of the masses of people, comes to take on a creative character.

What makes the sociohistorical movement take on the creative character is also related to the fact that the masses of people, who are the subject of the sociohistorical movement, demand to create the new and have the creative ability to realize it.

The creative character of the sociohistorical movement comes to be determined by the inherent demand and ability of the masses of people as the creators remaking and transforming nature and society.

The creators remaking nature and society are the masses of people. The masses of people hold the independent stand and attitude and at the same time the creative stand and attitude as their inherent attributes. The sociohistorical movement is a process in which the creativity of the masses of people manifests itself.

To say that the masses of people possess creativity bespeaks the fact that they demand to create the new and have the creative ability to realize it.

The sociohistorical movement is a process in which the masses of people, putting their demands for creation out front, go forward to realize them with their creative abilities.

The masses of people always demand that the old be eliminated and the new created.

The masses of people, from their social class position, have the aim to realize their independent stand and attitude, casting off all kinds of constraints of nature and society. In order to realize the independent stand and attitude, it is imperative to eliminate the old and create the new.

What is called the old in social life is what constrains the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, and what is called the new is what serves to realize their independent stand and attitude. Therefore, the masses of people, from their aim and demand for the independent stand and attitude, come to have vital interests in eliminating the old and creating the new, and positively demand them.

The demand for eliminating the old and creating the new is the basic factor inspiring the creative activity of the masses of people in remaking nature and society.

The goal and content of creative activity and the willpower guaranteeing the creative activity are directly related to the demand for creation. The creative activity of the masses of people is a process in which their own demand for creation is being realized through goal consciousness.

The masses of people not only demand to eliminate the old and create the new but have inexhaustible creative abilities capable of remaking nature and society.

The creative abilities of the masses of people are the cognitive ability and practical ability which make it possible to deeply understand nature and society and revolutionarily remake and transform them to suit their aim and demand.

The masses of people have rich practical experience and knowledge, technical skills and proficiency which are necessary for remaking nature and society, and possess organized, united social strength resting on their common position and interests.

The revolutionary abilities of the masses of people are precisely a creative strength for remaking society, and society's productive forces are, in the final analysis, the creative strength of the masses of people for conquering nature. In the world there are no beings more powerful and resourceful than the masses of working people.

The masses of people, because they have creative abilities, come to launch a positive cognitive activity and practical activity in order to realize their demands for creation. The creative activity and its success are guaranteed altogether by creative abilities.

The masses of people, because they thus have the demands for creation and creative abilities, come to launch their creative activity, and it is from this that the sociohistorical movement comes to take on a creative character.

All this bespeaks the fact that the creative character of the sociohistorical movement springs inevitably from the intrinsic nature of this movement as a struggle for the independent stand and attitude and the characteristic of life peculiar to people going forward to realize their demands for an independent life through their creative activity; from the demands of the masses of people for creation and their creative abilities.

That the sociohistorical movement takes on the creative character is an immutable truth to which history and reality bear vivid testimony.

Since the time human history began, launching the struggle to conquer nature with their creative activity, the masses of people have been producing material and cultural assets necessary for their survival and development, and have been moving forward ceaselessly while achieving social progress with their creative activity to transform the old.

That on account of the riots by slaves which could be said to be the first advance in history of the exploited working masses toward the independent stand and attitude and of the antifeudal struggle of the peasants in the Middle Ages, the slave system and the feudal system collapsed and that the oppressed masses of people of many countries enslaved to imperialism in bygone days, achieving national independence, have embarked on the road of building a new system, a new life is all the result of creative struggle.

The masses of people have nurtured strength and compiled knowledge to conquer nature through their creative struggle over a long period of time, and developing productive forces, have been producing the material and cultural assets necessary for their independent life.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people attained the historic cause of the national liberation revolution, and by performing prideful miracles and immense transformation in the revolution and construction such as completing in the short span of a mere 14 years the historic task of industrialization, a task which others had taken more than a century to accomplish, have written a history of great leap forward from the centuries-old backwardness and poverty to social progress and prosperity. Indeed the most precious gains and all the assets created in this land are priceless creations achieved as a result that by the creative struggle of the masses of people nature has been remade and society developed. This constitutes a graphic case in point showing why the sociohistorical movement takes on the creative character.

The creative character of the sociohistorical movement gets strengthened ceaselessly.

Only if it is precisely elucidated that the sociohistorical movement takes on a creative character and at the same time, the creative character of this movement gets strengthened ceaselessly, is it possible to comprehensively establish a correct understanding of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement.

The chuche ideology, by profoundly enunciating the law of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement getting strengthened, has comprehensively elucidated question as to the creative character of the sociohistorical movement.

The process in which the creative character of the sociohistorical movement gets strengthened is achieved above all through struggle.

The creative activity of the masses of people is a process of struggle to eliminate the old and create the new to suit their demands. Without struggle the old is not liquidated spontaneously nor is it all plain sailing to create the new.

Only amid an intense struggle against the old can the new emerge and develop and come to win victory. Struggle is an indispensable requirement for the new to overcome and vanquish the old. The creative process can be achieved only through the struggle to overcome the old; and the more the struggle

is launched positively, the more the creative activity of the masses of people comes to be deepened and developed.

In particular, the creative process for the social liberation of the masses of people is achieved only through a fierce class struggle. The revolution essentially begins with struggle, and wins victory and moves forward amid struggle.

The creative process for the social liberation of the masses of people is premised on an uncompromising class struggle against the forces bent on preserving the old system and the old life. The forces bent on preserving the old system and the old life do not step aside voluntarily. The masses of people only through a fierce class struggle can strike down the old forces and build a new system, a new life, and go forward to ceaselessly strengthen and develop the creative character of the sociohistorical movement.

The process of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement getting strengthened is also a process which is achieved with the masses of people nurturing themselves into more energetic beings through their creative activity.

The masses of people through their creative activity go forward to nurture themselves into energetic beings.

The masses of people in the process of their creative struggle to remake and transform nature and society gain rich experience and come to acquire knowledge which has generalized the experience, and compiling skill and proficiency, get physically tempered.

The masses of people in the process of creative struggle also create natural and sociohistorical environmental conditions favorable to enhancing their creative abilities.

As human history shows, the masses of people, while remaking nature and developing society, have simultaneously been nurturing their creative abilities. The history of the developing productive forces is a history of the growing creative strength of people conquering nature, and the history of the social revolution is a history of the strengthening revolutionary abilities of the masses of people transforming society.

If at the dawn of human history people, relying on their physical strength and insignificant tools of labor, launched their activity to remake nature, today they are more energetically stepping up nature-remaking projects by producing and utilizing modern facilities such as the automated means of machinery. Again, the masses of people have become awakened and tempered in the course of struggle to liberate themselves from all kinds of social fetters constraining their independent stand and attitude, and have come to compile rich struggle experiences.

The creative struggle of the masses of people is the basic factor in the development of their creative abilities; and development through creative struggle is the general law of the developing creative abilities.

As the creative abilities of the masses of people grow, social history advances ceaselessly. As creative abilities grow, the aim and demand for creation come to grow proportionately, and the masses of people come to more positively launch their creative activity to attain a higher goal.

So it is that the creative character of the sociohistoric movement, in the final analysis, comes to get strengthened through the process in which the masses of people, while remaking nature and society, go forward to nurture themselves into more energetic beings.

The communist movement, which is organized and conducted by the working class, is a creative movement in highest form in human history. The communist movement is a movement aimed at realizing the supreme ideal society of mankind where the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been realized comprehensively. The creative strength of the masses of people, too, is displayed most highly in the communist movement. It is by the revolutionary movement of the working class, the communist movement, that the masses of working people become the genuine makers of history who for the first time remake the world to suit their wishes and demands and go forward to independently work out their destiny.

The creative character of the sociohistorical movement, thus through struggle and through the masses of people who go forward to nurture themselves into energetic beings, gets strengthened ceaselessly, and this character is most highly displayed in the communist movement.

The theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement elucidated by the chuche ideology has immense significance in the developing concept of social history and in the revolutionary struggle for remaking society.

The significance of the theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement lies above all in having innovated for the first time the understanding of social history.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Human history is a history of creation by the masses of people." (Ibid., p 27)

To say that human history is a history of creation by the masses of people is a new chuche concept of history inevitably springing from the creative character of the sociohistorical movement.

The theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement provides a profound scientific elucidation of all the principled questions arising in grasping human history for the first time as a history of creation by the masses of people.

With the enunciation of this theory it has come to be elucidated scientifically that it is by the creative activity of the masses of people that history is made and advances ceaselessly.

Apart from the creative activity of the masses of people, there can be no human society or history itself, nor is it possible to think about their advance. Human history represents the process of the creative activity of the masses of people and the result of the creative activity of the masses of people. To say that it is by the creative activity of the masses of people that history is made and advances constitutes a profound elucidation of the question as to the making of history.

The theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement makes it eloquently clear that human history is a history in which social wealth has been created by the creative labor of the masses of people and social progress has been achieved by the creative activity of the masses of people. Thus it has come to be elucidated precisely that human history is a history of struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and at the same time a history of creation by the masses of people which holds, as its important content, the process of nature being conquered, social wealth being created, and society being remade by their creative activity.

The theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement has graphically enunciated that as the creative abilities of the masses of people grow, the creative activity of the masses of people gets strengthened and the sociohistorical movement comes to be deepened and developed.

It has come to be graphically enunciated by the theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement that in the course of the creative struggle of the masses of people the creative abilities of the masses of people, the motive power of the sociohistorical movement, come to grow and in step with that, the sociohistorical movement deepens and develops onto a higher stage. Thus it has been elucidated profoundly that human history rises and advances through the stages of the law in the direction of the strengthening creative character of the sociohistorical movement.

Thus the theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement, because it precisely elucidates the making of human history and its content, the direction and the law of the advance of history, provides a most correct understanding of human history, which is a history of creation by the masses of people.

The theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement elucidated by the Chinese ideology also has its significance in that it provides a correct method for actively stepping up the advance of history and the revolutionary struggle.

The theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement, by enunciating that the sociohistorical movement is the process of the creative activity of the masses of people, calls for firmly observing the creative stand at all times in the revolutionary movement to remake nature and society. Thus, the basic method to actively step up the sociohistorical movement, the revolutionary movement, enhancing the creative role of the masses of people, has been enunciated, and a firm guiding principle which must be strictly adhered to in the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people has come to be provided.

The correctness and vitality of the theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement elucidated by the chuche ideology are being proved graphically in the revolutionary struggle of our people embroidered with creation and transformation and in the practice of the revolutionary struggle of progressive peoples going forward to build a new society.

The significance and invincible vitality of the theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement elucidated by the chuche ideology will be ever more demonstrated together with the advance of history.

By deeply studying and mastering the theory of the creative character of the sociohistorical movement elucidated by the chuche ideology and by thoroughly embodying it in the revolution and construction and going forward to further enhance the creative positiveness of the masses of people in the revolution and construction, we shall energetically hasten the chuche revolutionary cause.

12153

CSO: 4109/005

KINDRED TIES WITH THE MASSES OF PEOPLE ARE THE SOURCE OF THE INVINCIBLE
MIGHT OF OUR PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 16-21

[Article by Yun Chong-kuk]

[Text] The Korean Workers Party is an invincible revolutionary party linked in kindred ties with the masses of people.

The source of the might of the party of the working class lies in its kindred ties with the masses of people. Only the party which, deeply rooted among the masses of people, enjoys the absolute support and trust of the masses of people, can possess an invincible might.

Our party has become a complete whole with the broad masses of working people. That the party believes in the people, the people follow the party, and the party and the people, becoming one, energetically move the revolution and construction forward, is the revolutionary feature of our party and people.

Today our people are brimming with the burning resolve to share destiny with the party to the end, protecting and defending the party politicoideologically with their lives, whatever the storm and trial. It is because of the enthusiasm of loyalty of our people intent on upholding the lofty cause of the party to the end that our revolution is dynamically moving forward at a new height.

That the kindred ties between the party and the masses have been strengthened incomparably and that the mass base of the party has been consolidated like bedrock is the most precious achievement scored in the course of the long revolutionary struggle of our party and people.

The great unity and solidarity of our party and people linked in kindred ties based on the absolute trust in and support for the party is an invincible one that nothing can break, and is becoming the decisive factor which makes it possible to hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, breaking through whatever storms and trials.

Strengthening its ties with the masses of people is the source of the might of the party of the working class, and a firm guarantee for the victory of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The most important question in party organizational guidance work is that of ceaselessly strengthening the kindred ties between the party and the masses of people. Strengthening the ties between the party and the masses of people is the source of the might of the party and the decisive condition for all of our victory." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 10, p 278)

The party of the working class is the political leader who protects the interests of the masses of people and carries out the revolution, organizing and mobilizing the masses of people; and the broad masses are the class-oriented and social bases the party relies on. Apart from the masses there can be no party, and the party which has failed to root itself deeply among the masses, cannot be mighty. Only the party which is linked in kindred ties with the masses of people and enjoys the positive support and trust of the masses, can possess an invincible might and victoriously move the revolutionary cause forward, breaking through whatever barriers and trials. Therefore, strengthening its kindred ties with the masses of people has especially important significance in the construction of the party of the working class.

Strengthening its ties with the masses of people arises as an indispensable requirement above all for the party in acquitting itself fully of its mission as general staff of the revolution.

The party, illuminating the road ahead for the struggle of the masses of people, organizes and mobilizes them in attaining the socialist, communist cause. Only by the leadership of the party can the masses of people achieve national liberation and class liberation, energetically launching the revolutionary struggle, and build Socialism, Communism. Apart from the leadership of the party victory in the revolution and construction is unthinkable.

The leadership of the party for the revolution and construction is political guidance and policy-oriented guidance. In consequence, when the party establishes a correct line and policy and energetically sets the masses in motion for the realization, it can energetically move the revolution and construction forward. The might and greatness of the party lies in setting forth in a timely manner a correct line and policy reflecting the demands of the developing revolution and the aims of the masses of people and in sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization. Whether or not the party can formulate a precise line and policy and correctly carry them through depends importantly on how it forms its ties with the masses of people.

Its kindred ties with the masses of people are one of the important conditions for the party to formulate a precise line and policy. The masses of people are most sagacious and resourceful, and have rich practical experience, understanding the realities better than anyone else. Only by learning from the experience of the masses of people and synthesizing and generalizing the wishes and demands of the masses is it possible to formulate a correct line and policy consistent with the objective realities and the interests of the masses, and encourage and inspire the masses to struggle, capturing their hearts. If the party, divorced from the masses of people, fails to listen to the voice of the masses and reflect their aims and demands, it will come to commit the errors of

subjectivism in formulating its line and policy and become unable to acquit itself fully of its mission as general staff of the revolution. Therefore, its kindred ties with the masses of people constitute a firm guarantee for the party to correctly formulate its line and policy.

On the other hand, all the lines and policies of the party are carried through and realized by the masses of people. The masses of people are the masters of the revolution and construction who are in direct charge of them, and the most reliable revolutionary force carrying through the line and policy of the party. The masses of people correctly set in motion, it is quite possible to successfully carry through whatever task the party puts out front.

The source of the might of the party in formulating a correct line and policy and successfully leading the struggle for the realization lies in its kindred ties with the masses of people. In consequence, only the party which, deeply rooted among the masses, enjoys the support and trust of the masses and knows how to organize and mobilize the masses, can possess an invincible might and acquit itself fully of its mission as general staff of the revolution, as political leader of the masses of people.

Strengthening its ties with the masses of people arises as an important question for the party in power as well.

For the party of the working class to come to power constitutes a great turnaround in the revolutionary struggle for the independent stand and attitude. But this does not mean the completion of the mission of the party of the working class which must lead the revolution and construction. Before the party of the working class which has come to power arises the difficult and complex task to build a new society. This is an awesome task to transform nature and society and remold social beings amid a fierce class struggle against the internal and external class enemies. If this great task is to be accomplished, the party must more thoroughly rely on the masses of people, and organize and mobilize the broad masses.

Just because the party of the working class has come to power, it does not mean that the question of its ties with the masses will be solved spontaneously. This can be successfully done if only the party ceaselessly strengthens work with the masses to suit the new demands of the developing revolution.

Now, in the case of the party in power, the question of ties with the masses arises as an even more urgent question relative to the tendency of falling into the bureaucratic and administrative ruts that may surface.

When the party of the working class comes to power, among certain functionaries who have failed to arm themselves with the revolutionary world view may surface the tendency of falling into the bureaucratic and administrative ruts, that is, abusing their authorities and lording over the masses. This comes to surface even more among those functionaries who have grown up smoothly without experiencing the trials of the revolution.

The bureaucratic and administrative work method is one that runs counter to the intrinsic nature of the party of the working class, and as such, constitutes an

important factor alienating the party from the masses. In consequence, if allowed to grow, it can bring grave aftereffects. Failing to overcome the tendency of falling into the bureaucratic and administrative ruts surfacing from among functionaries, party work and party activity will come to be conducted divorced from the masses, and if this comes to occur, it can commit subjectivism and the party will become unable to satisfactorily perform its militant function and role.

The party in power, too, if it neglects work with the masses and falls into the bureaucratic and administrative ruts, will get separated from the masses of people and forfeit the support and trust of the masses, and will not only become emasculated but jeopardize even its very existence. The question of its ties with the masses arises for the party in power as a principled question of strengthening the might of the party, as a basic question bearing on the fate of the party.

The party of the working class, if only it ceaselessly strengthens its ties with the masses as the revolutionary struggle develops, can positively set them in motion and go forward to win the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause.

In our country, the entire course in which the chuche revolutionary cause was charted and has been victoriously moving forward shines as a prideful history in which a kindred bond with the masses was provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and it has been ceaselessly strengthening and developing under the leadership of the Party Center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, from the early days he set out on the road of revolution viewing the question of ties with the masses as a basic question bearing on the fate of the revolutionary organization, has held it as an iron rule to strengthen ties with the masses in all activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had attained the historic cause of fatherland restoration, thoroughly uniting the broad masses of all strata during that formidable period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, energetically led the struggle to strengthen the kindred ties between the party and the masses to suit the demands of building a new society following liberation. By the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party was able to thoroughly organize the mass base of our revolution, firmly uniting the broad masses even in such an environment that the internal and external situations were so complex.

The struggle of our party to strengthen its kindred ties with the masses has come to advance onto a new higher stage through the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. Our party has energetically organized and led the struggle to defend, carry on, and develop the immortal achievements compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the struggle to strengthen ties with the masses.

Our party is above all leading the functionaries and party members to enhance their party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness, faithfully serve for the sake of the people, and thoroughly carry through the mass line in all activities.

The plan and intent of the party are driven home to the masses through the functionaries and party members. Therefore, what kind of viewpoint and attitude the functionaries and party members hold toward the masses of people and what kind of principle they maintain in work with the masses constitutes one of the important questions influencing the ties between the party and the masses.

Our party, by energetically launching the struggle to enhance the party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness among the functionaries and party members and embody the revolutionary mass line, has led them to devotedly serve for the sake of the masses, always placing the interests of the people in the first and foremost place with a correct viewpoint and stand toward the masses, and go forward to solve all questions relying on the strength of the masses.

The solidity of the ties between the party and the masses is determined by how the class base of the party is organized and how large a number of the masses are thoroughly united around the party.

Putting priority efforts into work with the basic masses such as the workers, the peasants, and the working intellectuals in strengthening its ties with the masses and organizing its revolutionary force, our party has thoroughly organized the class position of our revolution. At the same time, aggressively launching work with the masses of all strata, our party has led the way in boldly believing in, magnanimously embracing, and positively indoctrinating and remolding those who believe in and follow the party even though their background or their sociopolitical life history in bygone days was complex.

As work with the masses is conducted broadly and substantially under the sagacious leadership of the party, the difficult question of indoctrinating and remolding the broad masses of all strata and uniting them around the party is being solved most admirably in our country.

To have arranged to have the revolutionary work system and work method established occupies an important place in the leadership of our party for strengthening its kindred ties with the masses of people.

By the sagacious leadership of our party a work system holding work with people as the basics has been established partywide in an orderly manner, and the struggle to learn from the great-leader-style work method has been energetically launched among the functionaries. In the process, party work has been turned around firmly as work with people, the broad masses of all strata have come to be united more firmly around the party, and the old work methods such as throwing the weight of the party around and practicing bureaucratism have come to be overcome successfully.

Thus, revolutionary vigor pulsates partywide and all work is being conducted with vim and vigor, and the party has become more deeply rooted among the masses of people, and the trust of the people in the party has come to be extraordinarily strengthened.

Truly, the precise guideline and sagacious leadership of our party for strengthening work with the masses have become the decisive factor which has

strengthened and developed the kindred ties between the party and the masses into an invincible one that no force could break.

Today in our country, with the kindred ties between the party and the masses of people extraordinarily strengthened, the most solid unity and solidarity with vitality unprecedented in history has come to be achieved.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Today our party, forming kindred ties with the masses, is enjoying the absolute support and trust of the masses of all strata, and our people, entrusting their destinies altogether to the party, are going forward to fighting without vacillation along the road the party teaches. Our party, which has thus become a complete whole with the masses, is invincible, and no force can break the kindred ties between our party and the masses." (Book "The Korean Workers Party Is a Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Party That Has Inherited the Glorious 'T.D.' Tradition," pp 27-28)

The party believing in the people and the people following the party, and the party and the people having become a complete whole is where the source of the solidity and invincible vitality of the kindred ties between the party and the masses is.

The solidity of the kindred ties between our party and the masses lies above all in that it rests on the absolute support for and trust in the party of the masses of people.

The solidity of the ties between the party and the masses is determined by how much support and trust of the people the party enjoys. Only when achieved based on the positive support and trust of the people, can the ties between the party and the masses of people become a solid one with vitality.

What makes the ties between our party and people so solid with such vitality lies in that our people solely believe in and follow the party and the leader and go forward to loftily uphold the party and the leader with loyalty.

The absolute support and trust of our people firmly believing in and loftily upholding the party and the leader are what springs from their deep convictions of the greatness of the party and the leader through experience in life.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who, personifying uncommon wisdom, unsurpassed leadership power, and noble communist character, goes forward to make history with his profound ideotheoretical activity and great revolutionary practice. The glory our people hold and the happiness our people enjoy are the priceless fruits of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our people's feelings of fiery support for and trust in the party and the leader are becoming even more solidified by the high leadership authority of

our Party Center leading the chuche cause to victory. By the tested leadership of our Party Center a ceaseless upsurge is happening in all areas of the revolution and construction, and in this land are being brought about epochal transformations which firmly guarantee the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. Because of its devoted service for the fatherland and the people and because of the immortal achievements it has compiled before the times and the revolution, our party enjoys absolute authority and prestige among the masses.

It is because our people are deeply convinced that apart from the party and the leader there can be no reward of living or glory that they absolutely trust the party and the leader and are acquitting themselves fully of their infinite loyalty. That today everywhere in our country unsung heroes are ceaselessly emerging and the movement to learn from their example is being briskly launched societywide shows exactly how high a plane the loyalty of our people to the party and the leader has reached.

The ever more intense loyalty of our people to the party and the leader is the loftiest ideological feeling engraved in their hearts as a revolutionary faith and ethics based on the revolutionary view of the leader. Precisely this being so, the loyalty of our people absolutely supporting and trusting the party and the leader becomes such a sincere and solid one.

It is because all of the people with their burning loyalty uphold the party that our party is so mighty and our revolutionary force is becoming an invincible one.

The solidity of the kindred ties between our party and the masses of people also lies in that our people, entrusting all destinies altogether to the party, are fighting on with confidence along the road the party teaches.

If the ties between the party and the masses of people are to become a genuinely solid one, the people must have a firm preparedness and resolve intent on going forward to fight revolution to the end entrusting everything to the party and following the party, whatever the environment. A firm preparedness and resolve intent on sharing destiny with the party constitutes a basic factor which makes it possible for the people to fight revolution to the end following the party, unwavering whatever the environment.

Our people, who are deeply convinced that the road of following the party is where the ultimate victory of the revolution lies and the infinite happiness of themselves and posterity is, are brimming with their burning resolve to always entrust everything to the party and share destiny with the party to the end.

Today party members and working people, highly exalting ours as a motherly party, are always abiding by the party whether in times of joy or in times of difficulty, and are even consulting the party without reserve for the solution to their personal problems. Our people, engraving in their hearts the firm revolutionary faith and stern will that they must move forward only along the road the party teaches, even if mountains and swamps stand in the way, are going forward to carry through the policy of the party unconditionally

to the end without the deflection of a fraction of an inch, regarding the policy of the party as none other than law, as none other than supreme command.

It is because our people, thus entrusting all destinies altogether to the party, are following the party, unwavering whatever the trial and barrier, that the kindred ties between the party and the masses of people are becoming the most solid, displaying an inexhaustible vitality.

The solidity of the kindred ties between the party and the masses also lies in that the ties have been formed amid the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and cemented while overcoming all kinds of tests of history.

The kindred ties between the party and the masses are by no means something that is handily achieved in an environment of plain sailing. These are formed, consolidated and developed amid a long arduous and formidable struggle.

The kindred ties between our party and the masses of people, the invincible unity and solidarity, are a precious gain won by paying a costly price amid an arduous struggle over a long period of time.

The road of revolution our party and people have walked has been a rugged path of struggle unprecedented in history in terms of arduousness and complexity.

In bygone days we had to fight head on the most diabolical foe of imperialism and carry out the difficult and complex task of building a new society while beating back sabotage machinations by all kinds of enemies of the revolution. The internal and external class enemies and the opportunists of every stripe, raising their heads every time trials confronted our revolution, viciously schemed to obliterate the revolutionary cause of our party and people.

But our party and people, breaking through multilayer barriers and trials together, went forward to indomitably fight solely for the sake of the victory of the revolution.

The bigger the trial, the deeper our party went in among the masses of people and relying on their strength and wisdom, cleared the difficult situation of the revolution, and our people came forward to protect and defend the party and the leader politicoideologically with their lives, thoroughly crushing the sabotage machinations by all kinds of enemies. The process in which the party and the masses of people, becoming one, have broken through the difficult situation of the revolution has become indeed a brilliant course in which the support for and trust in the party of the masses of people have become deepened and the might and combat strength of the party enhanced extraordinarily.

The kindred ties between our party and the masses of people, which have been formed and consolidated in the historical course of breaking through barriers and trials together, are unchanging even as time passes and are the most solid with vitality that nothing can break.

Such solid kindred ties formed between the party and the people firmly guarantee the might of our party and the ultimate victory of our revolution.

With the ties between the party and the masses of people unprecedentedly strengthened, ours has come to be strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party possessing an invincible might, more deeply rooted among the masses.

Only the party deeply rooted among the masses and standing on a bedrock mass base can become a mighty party moving the revolutionary cause charted by the leader forward victoriously to the end.

The ties between our party and people firmly united in one destiny, a kindred bond, in the course of the ceaseless forward movement of our revolution, constitute the source of strength which makes it possible to strengthen and develop ours forever into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, into an invincible revolutionary party victoriously leading the revolutionary cause, breaking through whatever storms.

With the kindred ties between the party and the masses of people strengthened and developed into the invincible, it has become possible to more energetically hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

The invincible unity and solidarity based on the kindred ties between the party and the masses of people--this is a powerful driving force leading socialist, communist construction to a ceaseless upsurge, and a great strength which makes it possible to thoroughly defend the sovereign rights of the country and the dignity of the nation, striking down whatever imperialist aggressors.

The unity and solidarity of the party and the masses of people possessing an invincible might and an inexhaustible vitality always gives our people an invincible faith and courage, and brightly unfurls the infinitely boundless future of our revolution.

By more thoroughly defending and ceaselessly strengthening and developing the kindred ties formed and consolidated between our party and the masses amid the formidable revolutionary struggle, we shall go forward to hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

12153

CSO: 4109/005

CORRECT COMBINATION OF POLITICOMORAL STIMULI AND MATERIAL INCENTIVES UNDER SOCIALISM

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 22-27

[Article by Yi Won-kyong]

[Text] It is the method of mobilizing the masses which precisely reflects the intrinsic superiority and characteristic of the socialist society to appropriately combine material incentives with politicomoral stimuli for working people while strengthening the latter. Thoroughly embodied in this method are the stand and principle for taking into consideration both the communist character and transitional character of the socialist society.

Profoundly elucidated in the thesis "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, is the scientific theoretical basis of our party's guideline for closely combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives for working people.

Based on a comprehensive elucidation of the communist character and transitional character of the socialist society, the thesis enunciates the principled stand that all policies implemented in the course of socialist construction must necessarily be such that precisely embody the intrinsic superiority and characteristic of the socialist society. And based on this, the thesis has most precisely demonstrated the correctness of our party's guideline for appropriately combining material incentives with politicomoral stimuli while strengthening the latter.

With the principled question of closely combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives for working people once again demonstrated in depth in terms of theory, a firm guarantee which makes it possible to energetically step up socialist, communist construction, organizing and mobilizing the broad masses, has come to be provided.

All functionaries, deeply grasping the intent of the party for correctly combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives, shall go forward

to thoroughly embody it in today's realities wherein socialist construction is deepening and developing.

(1)

To correctly combine politicomoral stimuli and material incentives for working people is a very important question which must necessarily be solved in the course of building and consummating the socialist society.

Depending on how this question is solved, the party of the working class can or cannot continue to heighten throughout the period of socialist construction the revolutionary fervor of working people which has upsurged through the struggle to overturn the old system.

Based on a profound analysis of the communist character and transitional character of the socialist society, our party has set forth a unique thought and guideline for closely combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives.

The socialist society is a society which possesses both the communist character and transitional character.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out [in his thesis] as follows:

"The root cause of various kinds of distinctions such as the class distinctions remaining in the socialist society lies in the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness, the legacy of the old society. The socialist society, because of such ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness and various kinds of distinctions such as the class distinctions, comes to take on a transitional character distinct from the high stage of Communism. It goes without saying that the transitional character of the socialist society does not constitute an intrinsic characteristic. The intrinsic characteristic of the socialist society lies through and through in its communist character."

The socialist society is the first phase of the communist society, and Communism can only be realized necessarily through Socialism.

In the socialist society, a new social life principle and social relations basically differentiated from capitalism are formed, and they get consummated ceaselessly along with the development of the socialist society. And certain legacies of the old society will be remaining in the socialist society but the legacies will gradually disappear as the new social relations are consolidated and developed. Therefore, the socialist society is a transitional society ceaselessly moving toward the higher stage of Communism, and compared with the communist society, the socialist society comes to have a series of distinctions in terms of the degree of its maturity.

The transitional character of the socialist society, even though it is a peculiar characteristic of the socialist society as the lower phase of the

communist society, does not constitute the intrinsic characteristic of the socialist society.

The intrinsic characteristic of the socialist society lies through and through in its communist character. This is related to the fact that the socialist society is a society where comradely cooperation and solidarity based on collectivism constitute the basics of social relations. The communist character of the socialist society reflects the inner and intrinsic attributes of this society and as such, constitutes a basic drive of development of the socialist society.

The communist character and transitional character of the socialist society are a factor which produces working people's politicomoral concern and material interest.

In the socialist society which is based on collectivism, the masses of working people work above all for the sake of society and collective. Here, the interests of working people in labor and the interests of society and collective coincide. New interests in labor which are displayed only by people who have become the masters of society, constitute the politicomoral concern of working people.

But in the socialist society which is a transitional society, working people have politicomoral concern--and at the same time material interest--in labor.

Under conditions that the dregs of old ideas remain in people's heads, productive forces have not yet developed highly enough to implement distribution according to needs, and intrinsic distinctions remain in labor, working people come to have concern not only in the interests of society and collective but also in individual interests, the result of their labor. Concern reflecting individual material interests is precisely the material interests of working people.

In the socialist society, the politicomoral concern and material interests of working people are realized by politicomoral stimulia and material incentives.

If politicomoral stimuli are what inspires working people to heighten their revolutionary fervor through a politicomoral appraisal of their labor, material incentives are what arouses the production desires of working people through a material appraisal of the result of their labor. Only by closely combining this dual stimulus is it possible to enhance both simultaneously without ignoring either one of the politicomoral stimuli and material incentives, and maximally promote their labor enthusiasm.

Even though politicomoral stimuli and material incentives are subordinated to the one objective of arousing the production fervor of working people, they perform different roles in enhancing working people's interest in labor. From this comes to arise the question as to what will be the most rational principle in combining this dual stimulus. Experience shows that failing to correctly solve this question, the working masses will

become unable to properly perform their independent, creative role as masters of the state ruling power and the means of production, and this kind or that kind of leftist and rightist tiltings will come to be committed in economic management.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out [in his thesis] as follows:

"From the intrinsic superiority and characteristic of the socialist society, it arises as an important question in socialist construction to implement correct policies without any one-sided emphasis, namely, appropriately combine material incentives in strengthening political and moral stimuli for working people, thoroughly embody the socialist principle of distribution according to quality and quantity of labor in positively implementing communist measures, and correctly combine control in highly promoting the awareness of working people."

It is the basic principle which must be maintained in combining the dual stimulus to correctly combine material incentives with politicomoral stimuli while placing the primary emphasis on the latter. This principle precisely embodies the law of the developing socialist society.

The process of building and consummating the socialist society is the process in which the communist character of the socialist society is strengthened and its transitional character is overcome. This calls upon the party of the working class to take into consideration both the communist character of the socialist society and its transitional character in building Socialism and go forward to implement all policies to suit them. To closely combine material incentives with politicomoral stimuli while placing the primary emphasis on the latter precisely reflects such demands, and because of that, constitutes an invariable guideline of the party of the working class which must be strictly adhered to in the course of socialist construction.

It is the basic requirement in correctly combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives to place the primary emphasis on politicomoral stimuli. This requirement means to attach priority significance to politicomoral stimuli and go forward with a tight grip on them as the basics.

To give priority to politicomoral stimuli is the demand of the law arising from the position of the stimuli and the role they play in the developing socialist society.

The intrinsic superiority of the socialist society lies in that the masses of people, who have become the masters of everything, voluntarily work, firmly united, for the sake of the country and the people, society and collective. In the socialist society, working people's revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness are the basic factor in production growth and the basic driving force of the developing socialist society. Only by combining the dual stimulus with politicomoral stimuli held as the basics, stimuli which are the means of

enhancing the political awareness of working people, is it possible to energetically step up production and construction, ceaselessly enhancing their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

And even though the role played by politicomoral stimuli in socialist construction grows bigger as the socialist society develops, the function of material incentives become gradually limited. This is related to the fact that as socialist, communist construction progresses, the politicomoral concern reflecting the communist character of the socialist society grows ever higher but as opposed to this, the dregs of old ideas and the individual material interests reflecting them come to disappear gradually.

Therefore, between the politicomoral stimuli and the material incentives, the politicomoral stimuli must become the basics and in no way must the material incentives become the primary.

To appropriately combine material incentives with politicomoral stimuli is another demand arising in correctly combining this dual stimulus. This means that just because the politicomoral stimuli are the basics, it will not do to neglect the material incentives and that the politicomoral stimuli must necessarily be underlaid with the material incentives.

In the socialist society, inasmuch as working people have politicomoral concern as well as material interest in labor, it will not do to completely ignore material interest just because material interest is based on the legacy of the old society and again, just because its significance is getting limited gradually.

The material incentives for labor, enhancing the production fervor of working people on a dimension different from the politicomoral stimuli, push for the development of productive forces. The material incentives, by the method of satisfying the individual interests of working people, make it possible to overcome the dregs of old ideas bent on living on the bounty of others.

Overemphasizing the material incentives or conversely ignoring them, it is impossible to successfully organize and mobilize working people in socialist construction.

If the material incentives alone were to be emphasized, it would foster egoism among working people and make them cling to money or material things alone and, in the end, could bring the very dangerous and harmful result of eroding the socialist system and gains of the revolution. Conversely, if the material incentives were to be ignored, it would become impossible to sufficiently enhance working people's production desires, and ultimately, could produce the grave aftereffects that they would not exert themselves to increase production.

Therefore, it is imperative that in the socialist society, the material incentives should be appropriately combined with the politicomoral stimuli through and through within the bounds of not lessening the politicomoral

concern of working people, within the bounds of not weakening the function of the politicomoral stimuli.

With the enunciation of the basic principle in closely combining politicomoral stimuli with material incentives for working people has come to be provided a firm guarantee which makes it possible to successfully organize and mobilize the masses of people in socialist construction.

The methods and forms to promote the creative strength of the masses of people in the revolution and construction are diverse. How commendably to apply these diverse methods and forms to revolutionary practice is an important question arising in bringing about ceaseless innovation and upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

By giving the most correct answers to all the questions arising in combining politicomoral stimuli with material incentives, our party has provided a clear guiding principle which makes it possible to promote the creative strength of the masses of people to the hilt. This is one of the theoretical contributions our party has made to solving the question of mobilizing the masses.

(2)

To correctly combine politicomoral stimuli with material incentives for working people is an invariable guideline of our party set forth based on the summation of practical experience in our country's socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party has invariably maintained the policy to give priority to political work in all tasks, strengthen the communist indoctrination of working people, and make them display voluntary enthusiasm and sacrificial spirit in labor, and at the same time, correctly implement the socialist principle of distribution and stimulate working people's material interest. The correctness of such policy of our party is manifesting itself clearly in our working people's unprecedented upsurge in labor." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 199)

The history of our country's socialist construction shining with ceaseless leap forward and innovation proves to the hilt the correctness of our party's guideline for correctly combining politicomoral stimuli with material incentives for working people.

Defining the correct combination of politicomoral stimuli and material incentives as an energetic means of mobilizing the masses in the historic period when the urgent demand arose for highly promoting the labor enthusiasm and creative positiveness of the masses of people as socialist construction got into full swing, our party opened up the road which would make the close combination of the dual stimulus possible.

The makers of history are the masses of people, and Socialism, Communism can be built only by the voluntary, creative labor of millions of workers. Therefore, the more socialist construction deepens, the more importantly

arises the question of maximally mobilizing the labor enthusiasm and initiative of working people.

Our party, by setting forth the principle for correctly combining material incentives with politicomoral stimuli while ceaselessly strengthening the latter, has admirably solved the difficult question of positively mobilizing the masses in socialist construction.

When the broad circles of working people are thoroughly armed with the spirit of faithfully serving the party and the revolution, with the spirit of devotedly struggling for the sake of the fatherland and the people, a mass upsurge in labor can happen in socialist construction, and genuine mass heroism can emerge. As a result of having correctly underlaid politicomoral stimuli with material incentives while giving priority to the former, the broad circles of working people have come to display voluntary enthusiasm and sacrificial spirit in labor and keep achieving a ceaseless upsurge in labor.

The process of going forward to embody the demand for a close combination of politicomoral stimuli and material incentives in the practice of socialist construction is very complex and diverse. Reality changes constantly and new questions arise one after another in the course of socialist construction.

Our party, by setting forth the concrete method for the close combination of politicomoral stimuli and material incentives in each stage of the revolution and construction, has been able to keep up continuing revolution and continuing forward movement without committing any tilting in socialist construction.

Our party, giving priority to political work in all tasks and strengthening the ideological indoctrination of working people, has made them display voluntary enthusiasm and sacrificial spirit in labor, and at the same time, has striven to positively enhance the production desires of working people, correctly implementing the socialist principle of distribution. And our party has taken positive measures to prevent the surfacing in the least of such phenomena as weakening politicomoral stimuli, failing to properly conduct ideological indoctrination work or neglecting material incentives for labor, emphasizing ideological indoctrination work alone.

Thus among the working people of our country have come to be highly displayed the revolutionary ethos of working, devoting all their energies and talents, for the sake of the state and society, for the sake of their own happiness, and the communist attitude of enjoying labor, regarding labor as a glorious thing, and working all together, helping each other.

It is the immutable stand of our party to continue to thoroughly carry through the guideline for correctly combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives for working people.

At present our party, setting forth an enormous task and a high goal unprecedented in the history of our country's socialist economic construction,

is struggling for the realization. Success or failure in this difficult struggle hinges on how the producer masses are organized and mobilized in socialist construction. When all party members and working people dynamically move forward in unison with extraordinary preparedness toward the towering peak of Socialism, they can fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and successfully occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction as well.

It is a very important question arising in stepping up socialist construction to more thoroughly carry through the guideline of the party for closely combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives to suit today's realities.

In order to closely combine politicomoral stimuli with material incentives, it is important above all to strengthen the work of politically indoctrinating the producer masses, giving priority to political work, and commendably conduct the political appraisal of the result of their labor.

The politicomoral stimuli, unlike the material incentives, operate directly on people's consciousness level and mental and moral state. This nurtures the awareness befitting the master, the communist attitude toward labor, highly inspiring the revolutionary fervor of working people, the collectivist spirit of putting collective interests above individual interests, and the sacrificial service spirit of devotedly struggling for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the sake of society and collective.

The communist attitude toward labor is not spontaneously displayed just because the masses of people have become the masters of the state ruling power and the means of production but can be highly displayed only by the steadfast politicoideological indoctrination work of the party of the working class.

What is important in ideological indoctrination work aimed at strengthening politicomoral stimuli is striving to bring up all working people as indomitable revolutionary soldiers faithful to the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people, and make them voluntarily and faithfully work in the interest of society and collective.

The politicomoral appraisal of working people's labor makes them feel more keenly the reward of living in the communal labor in the interest of society and collective.

In order to strengthen politicomoral stimuli, it is imperative to apply in a diverse manner various kinds of political appraisal forms such as the bestowment of state medals, conferment of honorary titles, and various kinds of citations.

In order to combine politicomoral stimuli and material incentives, it is also important to appropriately set the size of material incentives and thoroughly carry through the socialist principle of distribution according to quality and quantity of labor.

Material incentives, if only their size is set appropriately, can become a factor fostering a voluntary attitude toward labor among people.

In order to make the size of material incentives appropriate, it is imperative to put major efforts into carrying through the socialist principle of distribution.

Socialist distribution according to labor is the basic form of bringing material incentives to reality. According to the degree of their material contribution to society and collective, working people receive certain share from society. They come to positively strive for the development of societywide production, aware through the distribution according to labor that their share is in the communal assets of society and also that as society's assets grow, so grows their share.

In order to make the distribution according to labor accomplish its mission satisfactorily as a means of material incentives, it is imperative to continue to ceaselessly improve wages and distribution according to work-days.

Only if, to suit the changing realities, labor quota is properly set and the wage scale is correctly implemented, can the wages amply compensate for the physical and mental strength spent in the course of labor, and stimulate the producers toward production. Again, only if the work-days are precisely appraised, is it possible to make the peasants faithfully participate in communal labor with an attitude befitting the master. As for the appraisal of work-days, it is important to make it, placing the major emphasis on basic farming work, to suit the specific conditions of each cooperative farm.

As for the material incentives for working people, only if, along with the distribution according to labor, value-oriented leverages such as price, cost, and profit are rationally utilized, is it possible to make these work more effectively in stepping up economic development. More immediately, it is essential that factories and enterprise, precisely carrying through the demands of the independent economic accounting system, further stimulate working people's interest in the result of production.

Next, an important question arising in combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives is that of even more improving goods supply work and service work for the inhabitants.

To improve goods supply work and service work is a basic method to enhance the efficacy of material incentives for working people.

The individual income distributed to working people through distribution according to labor is brought to reality mainly in the commercial network and service facilities network. Only if the commercial organs and service facilities satisfactorily fill the ceaselessly growing needs of working people, can their production desires be highly displayed.

A question importantly arising in the present period is that of timely supplying cloth and daily necessities to the commercial organs and decisively

improving the standard of service for the inhabitants at the commercial network and service facilities network.

There can be various methods to realize a close combination of politicomoral stimuli and material incentives. The question is that of thoroughly carrying through the principled stand calling for taking into consideration simultaneously the communist character and transitional character of the socialist society in going forward to bring these complex methods to reality. Only then is it possible to correctly organize and mobilize the masses in socialist construction to suit the demands of the law of the developing socialist society without committing any tilting.

All functionaries, by going forward to consolidate and ceaselessly expand the achievements scored in carrying through the guideline of the party for closely combining politicomoral stimuli and material incentives, shall step up socialist construction.

12153

CSO: 4109/005

PRICELESS EXPERIENCE GAINED BY OUR PARTY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SOCIALIST
REMAKING OF PRODUCTION RELATIONS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 28-33

[Article by Han Chong-sun]

[Text] This is the 25th anniversary year since our party and people under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly consummated the socialist remaking of production relations in August 1958.

Consummation of the socialist remaking of production relations in our country was a great revolutionary event that realized the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, liquidating once and for all the root cause of deep-seated exploitation and poverty over millennia, and a historic event that freed productive forces from the constraints of old production relations and opened up a wide road for their development. With the socialist remaking of production relations brilliantly realized in the urban and rural areas, in this land the most advanced socialist system came to be thoroughly established and a firm guarantee came to be provided for the unending prosperity of the nation and the happiness of ten thousand generations to come.

Through the process of successfully carrying out this awesome socioeconomic transformation our party and people even under conditions of economic and technological backwardness charted a new road of establishing the unitary reign of socialist production relations, and gained priceless experiences of immense significance indeed in stepping up the revolution and construction.

The experiences gained by our party in the struggle for the socialist remaking of production relations constitute a great inspirational strength for revolutionary peoples struggling to build a new society, a new life, having realized national independence, and a priceless ideotheoretical asset that has made an immortal contribution to the developing revolutionary theory of the working class.

To remake the old production relations the socialist way is one of the basic questions arising in realizing the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

In order to realize the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it is imperative to liberate them from class domination and enslavement. As long as there remain class domination and enslavement, the masses of working people cannot become the genuine masters of society or enjoy an independent, creative life.

In order to completely liberate the masses of working people from class domination and enslavement and realize their sociopolitically independent stand and attitude, it is imperative not only to revolutionarily transform the political system of the old society but to remake the old economic system. The old economic system is the socioeconomic source of spawning class domination and enslavement. The historic task of transforming the old economic system gets brilliantly realized through the process of remaking production relations the socialist way.

Only by remaking the old production relations and establishing the unitary reign of socialist ownership is it possible to completely liberate the masses of working people from all manner of exploitation and oppression, and make them enjoy a rewarding life as the genuine masters of society. Again, only by realizing the socialist remaking is it possible to free productive forces from the constraints of the old production relations and open up a wide road for their development, strengthen the economic might of the country, and consolidate the political base of the revolution into the invincible.

This bespeaks the fact that remaking the old production relations the socialist way constitutes a basic question in realizing the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, and one of the key links in enhancing the role of the masses of working people and going forward to energetically step up socialist, communist construction.

The socialist remaking of production relations is a very difficult and complex task to eliminate private ownership remaining deeply rooted over a long historical period. But with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song setting force a chuche-oriented cooperativization guideline and sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization, our party and people in the short span of a mere 4 or 5 years after the war were able to brilliantly carry out the historic task of realizing the unitary reign of socialist production relations in the urban and rural areas, and gain priceless experiences, in the process.

An important experience gained by our party in remaking the old production relations the socialist way shows above all that to remake the form of economy prior to its technical remaking is the most correct road which makes it possible for economically and technically backward countries to brilliantly realize cooperativization in a short period.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party and government of the republic, starting from the specific postwar conditions of our country, set forth the guideline for remaking the form of economy the socialist way prior to the technical remaking of the rural economy and energetically launched the agricultural cooperativization movement."
("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 330)

The guideline for remaking the form of economy the socialist way prior to its technical remaking is a unique guideline based on a new elucidation of the decisive condition for the realization of agricultural cooperativization.

The most important question arising in the socialist remaking of production relations is that of where to seek the decisive condition for the realization. Depending on how this question is viewed come to be determined the strategic and tactical questions as to when to present the socialist remaking and by what method to realize it.

Up to that time it was known as the unitary method, in remaking production relations the socialist way, to carry out cooperativization after laying material and technical foundations to the extent of equipping the rural economy with modern technical provisions. Such theory and experience were based on the theory applied to the socialist remaking area that as productive forces develop, production relations change and develop.

Our party, based on the chuche-oriented elucidation of the decisive condition for remaking production relations the socialist way, set forth the guideline for remaking the form of economy the socialist way prior to its technical remaking. This guideline of our party is a unique guideline embodying the chuche theory of social history in the cooperativization movement.

The same as in all social movements, in remaking the old production relations the socialist way, too, the subject is the masses of people, and their independent demands and creative abilities perform the decisive function. Of course, it is a fact that when productive forces develop, conditions favorable to the cooperativization movement are created. But this cannot constitute the decisive condition for remaking production relations.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the decisive condition for realizing cooperativization lies not in whether the rural economy is equipped with modern technical provisions but in whether cooperativization has come up as a life demand of the peasants themselves and also whether a revolutionary force capable of taking on the task is ready. Even though the developmental standard of productive forces is not high, when people earnestly demand the socialist remaking of the old production relations and when a revolutionary force capable of taking on the task is ready, the cooperativization movement must be pushed forthwith without delay.

The socialist remaking of the private economy in our country came up as a most mature demand in the postwar period.

After the war our country's individual peasants and urban handicraftsmen, and businessmen of capitalistic commerce and industry, with interests in the socialist remaking of the old old economy, presented the remaking as an earnest life demand.

On account of the war, the material and technical foundations of our country's rural economy were utterly destroyed. There were few work cows and farm implements, and there was a great shortage of work force too. The peasants

were finding it difficult to make ends meet, petty farmers accounting for nearly 40 percent of the peasantry. At that time, most of the peasants were in such dire straits that unless they joined forces somehow one way or another, they could not do any farming at all. Also, the concept of land ownership was weak among the peasantry. This meant that cooperativization had become a life demand of the peasants themselves.

The situation was the same for private commerce and industry in the urban areas. Our country's private commerce and industry, which used to be petty in the first place, were all but ruined by the war, and most of the businessmen of industry and commerce fell to the status of handicraftsmen and petty shopkeepers. Under such circumstances, unless they relied on the aid of the state and the socialist economy, and jointly worked, pooling their means of production and funds, they could not rehabilitate their economy.

After the war in our country, not only did cooperativization of the old economy arise as a pressing demand but an ample revolutionary force capable of taking on the task was ready and in place.

Our people through the democratic revolution and the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War were politicoideologically awakened and revolutionarily tempered. On the other hand, the forces capable of opposing the socialist remaking in the urban and rural areas were extremely weakened.

Our party, determining such postwar period as the most appropriate time for the socialist remaking of production relations, went forward without delay to energetically push the socialist remaking of production relations in the urban and rural areas. Thus in this land it was possible to establish the advanced socialist system, and rapidly rehabilitating the rural economy, not only successfully resolve the living conditions of the peasantry which had arisen as such a difficult question, but ultimately, step up overall national economic construction energetically.

If we had missed the favorable conditions prevailing at that time and put off the socialist remaking until after the realization of industrialization, the task of the socialist remaking of production relations would have taken longer and run into many more obstacles. Moreover, not to mention that it would have been impossible to rapidly rehabilitate and develop the destroyed agricultural productive forces, it would have greatly obstructed overall economic construction.

Experience has shown clearly that it is possible not only to remake the form of economy the socialist way prior to its technical remaking but to make the cooperative economy which is organized even under conditions that the technical standard is comparatively low, amply display its superiority. Precisely herein lies one of the immortal achievements scored by our party in the socialist remaking of the form of economy.

An important experience gained by our party in remaking production relations the socialist way also shows that only if the remaking of the form of economy

and the remolding of social beings are conducted in close combination, is it possible to brilliantly realize cooperativization and energetically lead the masses of all strata along the road of Socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In remaking private commerce and industry the socialist way, the party conducted the remaking of the form of economy and the remolding of social beings in close combination." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 169)

To conduct the remaking of the form of economy and the remolding of social beings in close combination was one of the important guidelines our party firmly maintained in the period of the socialist revolution. This guideline of our party was the most correct guideline based on a comprehensive analysis of the role of people's ideological consciousness in the social revolution and of the characteristics of the process of socialist remaking.

All revolutionary movements are a process of the conscious struggle of the masses of people. The task of the socialist revolution remaking the old production relations, too, cannot be successfully carried out without the conscious struggle of the masses of people who are in charge of it. Only by pushing ahead with the task of remolding people's thought simultaenously in parallel is it possible to admirably carry out the task of remaking the form of economy the socialist way.

To combine the remaking of the form of economy and the remolding of social beings arises as an even more important question in the case of remaking capitalist commerce and industry the socialist way without seizing on them. In the event of seizing on the properties of the businessmen of capitalist commerce and industry, all that is necessary is put down their resistance and the question of human remolding would not arise, but in the case of remolding them the socialist way, the question of turning the businessmen of private commerce and industry, private owners, into the masters of the socialist collective economy, in other words, the question of human remolding, arises inevitably.

Conducting socialist remaking without resorting to seizure was a pressing demand arising relative to the characteristics of our country's capitalist commerce and industry.

Our country's national capitalists had certain revolutionary spirit, if lukewarm, and had vital interests at stake in the anti-imperialist, antifuedal revolution. That is why the Korean communists, enlisting the national capitalists on the side of the revolution, had waged together with them the national liberation struggle and the democratic revolution as well. Under such conditions, in the stage of the socialist revolution the properties of the businessmen of capitalist commerce and industry could not be seized on just because they were the targets of the revolution. On the other hand, our country's capitalist commerce and industry, the economic foundations of which had been weak in the first place on account of

the Japanese imperialist policy of obliteration of our national economy, were all destroyed by the war, and there were no properties of theirs to seize on, even if seizure was desirable. What is more, under conditions that most of the industrialists and merchants came forward to support the guideline of our party for the socialist revolution, there was no need to seize on their properties.

From this, our party, by setting forth after the war the unique guideline for remaking the socialist way the private rural economy together with capitalist commerce and industry and by strengthening ideological indoctrination work among industrialists and merchants, on the one hand, and embracing them into various forms of the cooperative economy and having them participate in productive labor, took positive measures to go forward to closely combine the remaking of the form of economy and the remolding of social beings. On the basis of strengthening the production cooperatives which were organized with handicraftsmen, our party gradually embraced the industrialists into the cooperative economy, and as for individual merchants, organized sales cooperatives or production and sales cooperatives, and gradually raising their production ratio as against sales, ultimately revamped them into production cooperatives solely engaged in production.

Such steps were effective measures which made it possible for the businessmen of capitalist commerce and industry to handily embrace the socialist remaking guideline, and became the most revolutionary method which made it possible for them to quickly remold themselves into socialist working people through communal labor and production practice.

As a result of the guideline of the party thoroughly carried through, the socialist remaking of production relations was successfully realized in our country in a historically short period, and it became possible to remold even the businessmen of capitalist commerce and industry, not to mention individual peasants and handicraftsmen, into socialist working people. This became not only a basic turnaround in the struggle for remaking production relations but an epoch-making event in the struggle for human remolding as well.

Experience shows that to closely combine the remaking of the form of economy and the remolding of social beings constitutes an intrinsic demand of the cooperativization movement and an important method to energetically push the revolution and construction, fundamentally changing society's class relations. This also energetically proves that our party's guideline for remaking capitalist commerce and industry the socialist way through cooperativization is indeed a unique guideline which has charted a new road to remaking the capitalist form of economy the socialist way and that when going forward with a tight grip on this guideline, it is possible to successfully push the remaking of the form of economy and the remolding of social beings simultaneously in close combination.

The experience gained by our party in remaking production relations the socialist way also shows that to properly set the principle of cooperativization and the form of the cooperative economy and its scope constitutes an important

question in preventing beforehand the tiltings that may surface in the cooperativization movement and successfully insuring the socialist remaking, positively setting the broad masses in motion.

If cooperativization is to be realized, it is imperative to hold fast to the principle of voluntarism and implement a correct class policy, and strengthen the guidance and aid of the party and the state. Here, most important is thoroughly observing the principle of voluntarism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party and government of the republic, in guiding the agricultural cooperativization movement, have led the way in thoroughly observing the principle of voluntarism."

The cooperativization movement cannot be done simply by an administrative directive or coercion but can be conducted successfully only when the principle of voluntarism is thoroughly observed.

Our party, strengthening ideological indoctrination work among the peasants and at the same time through teaching by demonstration, made efforts to show them the superiority of the cooperative economy. Here, what had great significance was that an experimental phase was established. Establishment of the experimental phase made it possible to determine the form of the cooperative economy consistent with the specific conditions of our country and the pace of cooperativization, enable the functionaries to gain experience and faith in the organization and management of the cooperative economy, on the one hand, and show the peasants the superiority of the cooperative economy by demonstration.

Our party, by organizing several agricultural cooperatives in each county first with the poor peasants and the core elements of rural villages and leading the way, on the basis of consolidating them, in developing the cooperativization movement, made the peasants, particularly the middle-class farmers, voluntarily enlist in the cooperative economy, and moving over to the popular phase in a short period of time, made it possible to energetically step up the cooperativization movement.

In guiding the cooperativization movement, it is also important to correctly implement a precise class policy, particularly rural class policy while observing the principle of voluntarism.

The class policy our party firmly maintained in realizing agricultural cooperativization was designed to restrict the rich farmers and gradually remold them, forming alliance with the middle-class farmers while thoroughly relying on the poor peasants. Our party, while enhancing the nuclear role of the poor peasants, took steps to eschew action to force the middle-class farmers into the cooperative economy or weaken alliance with the middle-class farmers by violating their interests, and endeavored to show the middle-class farmers the superiority of the cooperative economy through competition of the private economy and the cooperative economy. And as for the rich farmers,

even as they were being remolded, steps were taken to restrict their influence on the cooperativization movement.

What made it possible in our country to carry out the socialist remaking of the rural economy comparatively smoothly without any significant resistance of hostile forces was importantly related to the fact that our party, formulating such a precise class policy, carried it through thoroughly. This has shown clearly that in order to successfully carry out the socialist remaking of production relations, it is imperative to properly implement the class policy, correctly calculating the interests of different strata and the balance of class forces.

To strengthen state guidance and aid was one of the important principles firmly maintained by our party in the cooperativization movement.

In our country, the cooperativization movement in the rural areas began with organizing the cooperative economy first mainly with the poor peasants, and in the urban areas with organizing production cooperatives with handicraftsmen. Under conditions that the cooperative economy was organized, enlisting the strata with such a weak economic base, state guidance and aid was urgently required in order to make the cooperative economy show its ample superiority compared with the private economy.

From this, our party took epoch-making measures to strengthen politicoideological guidance for the cooperative economy and at the same time material and financial aid in various forms. As a result, it was possible for the cooperative economies to display an incomparable superiority over the private economies. Again, as the cooperativization movement developed onto the popular phase, our party planned and coordinated organizational guidance work in the direction of qualitatively consolidating the already organized cooperative economy and consummating the cooperativization movement.

Experience has shown that the guidance and aid of the party and state of the working class for the cooperativization movement constitutes an indispensable condition for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system, and energetically proved that only under the guidance and aid of the party and state of the working class is it possible to make the cooperative economy amply display its superiority and successfully carry out the cooperativization movement.

In order to make all strata with different economic positions, interests, and consciousness levels voluntarily enlist in the cooperative economy and smoothly conduct the cooperativization movement, it is imperative to correctly determine the form and scope of the cooperative economy.

To suit the preparedness levels of the different strata and also to make their acceptance easier, our party established in the rural areas the following three forms of the cooperative economy for the free choice of any one of them by the peasants themselves: the fixed cooperative work team which performs only work collectively; the semi-socialist form which, pooling land and working collectively, implements distribution according to land and labor; and the socialist form which, pooling the basic means of production

such as land, implements distribution only according to labor. And as for the urban economies of commerce and industry, steps were taken, after consideration of their characteristics, to organize the cooperative economy by trade and in particular, to widely apply the second form of the cooperative economy which implements distribution according to labor and the means of production.

In determining the scope of the cooperative economy, steps were taken to set it small when first organizing the cooperative economy and gradually enlarge it as its material and technical foundations are consolidated and management functionaries' standards improve.

Such steps taken by our party became a firm guarantee which made it possible to make the masses of all strata positively participate in the cooperativization movement and carry out socialist remaking in a short period. If at that time without calculating people's preparedness levels the cooperative economy had been set only in higher form from the outset, it would have been impossible to successfully enlist various strata with different ideological preparedness levels in the cooperativization movement; conversely, if the cooperative economy had been set only in lower form, it would have been impossible to push the cooperativization movement at a fast pace. Again, in light of the intrinsic demands of the socialist collective economy, if, just because the larger the scope of the cooperative economy the better, the cooperative economy had been set at too large a scale under conditions that the mechanized standard of the economy was not high and the ideological consciousness levels of people in charge and the management and operation standards of management functionaries were low, it would not have been possible to properly manage and operate it or make the superiority of the cooperative economy amply displayed.

Experience shows that all these steps taken by our party constitute a firm guarantee making it possible to conduct the cooperativization movement smoothly without tiltings from the outset, and a powerful driving force making it possible to brilliantly realize socialist remaking in both the urban and rural areas simultaneously in a short period.

Thus in the struggle for socialist remaking our party has compiled many priceless experiences indeed.

By the experience gained by our party under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the correctness of the chuche-oriented socialist remaking guideline has been energetically proved, and a new road to the socialist revolution has come to be illuminated. Our party's experience, because it has been gained in the course of moving forward toward Socialism, casting off imperialist colonial enslavement, constitutes the common asset of revolutionary peoples winning national independence and dynamically moving forward along the road of sovereignty and, because its correctness and vitality have been proved through practice, an immortal contribution to the developing theory of the working class regarding the socialist revolution.

Since the time the socialist remaking of production relations was consummated and the socialist revolution triumphed, our revolution has come far.

Our party and people, by energetically stepping up socialist construction abiding by the victorious socialist system, have established in this land a mighty socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense.

In the future, too, by glorifying the great achievements and experiences gained in the revolutionary struggle and construction task under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by more dynamically accelerating the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, we shall go forward to hasten the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

12153

CSO: 4109/005

THE BASIC LINE OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
SELF-RELIANT SYSTEM OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 34-40

[Article by Kim Ch'ol-sik: "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the
Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party"]

[Text] This is the 30th anniversary year of the sixth plenary meeting of
the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party chaired by the great leader
Comrade Kim Il-song.

The sixth plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee held in August 1953
only a few days after the cease-fire of the hard-fought war was a historic
meeting of immense significance in the development of our party and our
revolution.

It was precisely at this plenary meeting that the great leader Comrade
Kim Il-song, comprehensively analyzing the specific postwar conditions of
our country and the demands of the law of socialist construction, set forth
our party's basic line of economic construction for developing light industry
and agriculture simultaneously while developing heavy industry with priority.
This was the most correct line illuminating the road which would make it
possible to build a mighty socialist self-reliant national economy in a
historically short period in our country where even the backward economy
inherited in bygone days had been destroyed utterly by the war.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our
people, by energetically launching the struggle to carry through the basic
line of socialist economic construction, have been able to successfully
overcome multilayer barriers and trials and create sound economic resources
reliably guaranteeing the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of
ten thousand generations to come. The historic course of our country's
socialist economic construction and the shining victories and prideful
achievements scored in the process constitute energetic testimony to the
correctness of our party's basic line of economic construction set forth
by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for developing light industry and
agriculture simultaneously while insuring the priority growth of heavy
industry and to the sagacity of our leader's leadership.

The basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic sixth plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee is a revolutionary line which, brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology, brightly illuminated the road to thoroughly laying the self-reliant foundations of the national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of our party, with a view to laying the self-reliant foundations of the national economy on the ruins of the war and restoring the ruined people's life within a short time, defined it as the basic line of economic construction to develop light industry and agriculture simultaneously while insuring the priority growth of heavy industry." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol. 14, pp 186-187)

Comprehensively embodied in the basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the demands of the chuche ideology for solving all questions arising in the revolution and construction on one's own responsibility to suit one's own specific conditions. Put another way, in this line the specific conditions of our revolution calling for highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in laying the self-reliant foundations of the national economy with our own strength and solving the question of the people's living conditions, and the unanimous aim of our people are reflected, and the basic methods capable of thoroughly realizing them are comprehensively presented. Precisely herein lies the major ground that the basic line of socialist economic construction constitutes a revolutionary economic construction line embodying the immortal chuche ideology.

To develop light industry and agriculture simultaneously while making heavy industry grow with priority was an urgent demand of economic development in our country in the postwar period.

The key to successfully solving all questions in our country's postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction lay in developing heavy industry with priority. Without developing with priority heavy industry which is the cornerstone of self-reliant national industry and the basis of developing the people's economy, it was impossible to successfully rehabilitate and develop the destroyed light industry and agriculture or create sound economic resources capable of quickly uplifting the ruined people's life. All questions such as eliminating the historically inherited colonial imbalance and technical backwardness of the people's economy and laying sound self-reliant foundations of the national economy could be solved only if heavy industry was developed with priority.

Nevertheless, under the prevailing postwar circumstances of our country it was impossible to put efforts solely into the development of heavy industry alone, putting off the development of light industry and agriculture until a later date. In order to uplift the war-ravaged people's life, it was imperative to quickly increase the production of mass consumption goods and food, and to that end, light industry and agriculture had to be developed simultaneously. Again, in our country where light industry and agriculture

had been extremely backward, to begin with, only if these segments were quickly uplifted, would it be possible to prevent in advance imbalance that could arise between the major branches of the people's economy such as industry and agriculture, heavy industry and light industry, and step up the construction of a self-reliant national economy.

The basic line of socialist economic construction for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while giving priority to the growth of heavy industry clearly illuminated the road to successfully building a self-reliant national economy in a short period to suit such postwar demands of the developing economy of our country.

In order to successfully build a self-reliant national economy in a short period, it is imperative to keep a positive balance so as to make it possible to insure the many-sided, comprehensive development of the people's economy from the outset of economic construction and maintain a high rate of speed of economic development. The basic method to solve such principled questions arising in the construction of a self-reliant national economy lies in developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while giving priority to the growth of heavy industry.

One of the most important questions arising in the construction of a self-reliant national economy is that of insuring the many-sided, comprehensive development of the people's economy. Only by making the many-sided, comprehensive development of the economy is it possible to self-dependently conduct expanded reproduction and go forward to satisfactorily fill the daily growing diverse material and cultural needs of the people, with one's own strength.

Our party's basic line of socialist economic construction makes it possible above all to insure the priority growth of heavy industry and, instead of building heavy industry for the sake of heavy industry but building heavy industry that effectively serves light industry and the rural economy, thoroughly lay material and technical foundations designed to develop the people's economy in many-sided ways.

The priority growth of heavy industry, by insuring harmonious development between production branches producing the means of production such as extractive industry and processing industry, metal industry and machine building industry, makes it possible to firmly insure the many-sidedness and comprehensiveness, and self-reliant character of the heavy industry branch itself. At the same time, the development of heavy industry effectively serving the development of light industry and the rural economy, by producing the means of production for heavy industry and at the same time by quickly developing the production of the means of production necessary for the development of light industry and the rural economy, makes it possible to consummate industrial branch structures and improve their standards of technical provisions, and satisfactorily insure the rapid development of the rural economy.

Our party's basic line of economic construction, developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while insuring the priority growth of

heavy industry, also makes it possible to achieve the many-sided, comprehensive development of the people's economy.

The development of light industry and agriculture makes it possible on one's own to satisfactorily solve the question of the people's food, clothing, and shelter and further step up the laying of foundations of a self-reliant national economy by creating still more funds and channeling them to the construction of heavy industry. Again, it makes it possible to energetically step up overall socialist national economic construction, broadening domestic markets for the development of heavy industry and strengthening the linkages in production between branches of the people's economy.

This bespeaks the fact that our party's basic line of economic construction, insuring the many-sided, comprehensive development of the people's economy from the start of building a self-reliant national economy makes it possible to successfully solve the question of laying self-reliant foundations of the national economy and the question of improving the standard of living for the people simultaneously.

What makes our party's basic line of socialist economic construction a revolutionary economic construction line making it possible to successfully build a self-reliant national economy is also related to the fact that it makes it possible to firmly sustain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development, keeping a positive balance between branches of the people's economy, between the links in reproduction.

The high rate of speed of economic development is the law of the socialist society, which presupposes the balanced development of the people's economy on a planned basis. If planning and balancing are not insured in economic development, it will cause the waste of a lot of materials, funds, and labor. But the developmental speed cannot be lowered for the sake of keeping balance. Planning and balancing are not the ends in themselves but a means to achieve a high rate of speed of economic development.

Our party's basic line of economic construction, by making it possible to successfully resolve the interrelationship between speed and balance which has such important significance in socialist economic construction, firmly guarantees to make it possible to energetically step up the construction of a self-reliant national economy.

The basic line of socialist economic construction, by making the development of light industry and agriculture keep pace with the priority development of heavy industry, makes it possible to keep the most positive balance of all links in societywide reproduction. When keeping the balance by the method of setting a high rate of developmental speed of light industry and agriculture in step with the developmental speed of such leading branch as heavy industry which, equipped with modern technical provisions, develops at a high rate of speed, it is possible to firmly maintain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of production growth, maximally mobilizing and utilizing all the production potential inherent in the socialist economy, even as insuring close linkages between branches of the people's economy.

All this energetically proves that our party's basic line of socialist economic construction constitutes a revolutionary economic construction line which makes it possible to successfully build a self-reliant national economy within the shortest period not only by firmly insuring the self-sufficiency and many-sidedness of production branch structures but also by insuring organic linkages and positive balance between branches of the people's economy from the start of economic construction.

The journey of struggle to carry through the basic line of socialist economic construction in our country has been a prideful travel shining with the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a history of exploits in which the entire party and all of the people, firmly united around our leader, have gone forward to establish the self-reliant system of a mighty national economy on the empty ground.

It was by no means an easy task to go forward to develop light industry and agriculture simultaneously while developing heavy industry with priority under the postwar circumstances of our country. On account of the bestial atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists during the war, there was not one single brick remaining intact, and the only thing remaining was ashes. At that time, our circumstances were so difficult that it was hard to decide where to begin, and many complex questions were confronting us.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating that under such conditions the path to breaking through the prevailing grave situation lay precisely in carrying through our party's basic line of economic construction, sagaciously led the struggle for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, above all precisely enunciating the phases and sequence of postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction of the people's economy to suit the demands of the basic line of socialist economic construction, comprehensively set the directions of developing heavy industry and light industry, and agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... we must begin the overall task of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the people's economy. But we must carry out the construction task in a proper sequence of importance of work in an orderly manner." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 8, p 56)

After the war, a priority question that arose in thoroughly carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction was that of precisely setting the phases and sequence of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the people's economy. Only if, precisely setting the sequence of rehabilitation and reconstruction, we stepped up economic construction in accordance with the importance of work, was it to be possible to successfully carry out the enormous postwar task facing us at that time when everything was in short supply, in a short period of time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting three phases of postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction of the people's economy, gave the following

teachings: In the first phase, to lay the groundwork for overall rehabilitation and reconstruction of the destroyed economy within one-half or one year; in the second phase, to carry out a three-year plan for restoration of all branches to their prewar standards; and in the third and final phase, to carry out a five-year plan and lay the groundwork for industrialization. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also clearly set the sequence of rehabilitation and reconstruction to start the building of production facilities of the key industry first so as to make it possible to expedite the overall development of the people's economy.

Thus our party and people, clearly understanding the prospective targets and at the same time the immediate tasks at hand, were able to vigorously launch into the majestic struggle for postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction of the people's economy and, maximally utilizing inner resources, go forward to lay sound economic foundations within a short period.

An important question that arose in stepping up economic construction to suit the basic line of socialist economic construction was also that of determining the concrete directions of developing heavy industry and light industry, and agriculture. Only by correctly solving this question was it to be possible to successfully solve various complex questions arising in insuring correct linkages between branches of the people's economy and building a self-reliant national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a view to developing heavy industry with priority, set forth the principle for rehabilitating, improving and expanding existing heavy industry factories on the one hand and building new industrial branches which our country did not have earlier, and sagaciously led the way in further stepping up heavy industry construction in the direction of building self-reliant, modern industries as industrialization progressed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at the same time with a view to developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously, set forth the guideline for pushing ahead with the development of a large-scale central industry and medium, small local industries in parallel and equipping light industry factories with modern technical provisions, and as for the rural areas, set forth the task to remake the form of economy prior to its technical remaking and energetically push the technological revolution in the countryside.

Thus with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song setting the directions and concrete methods of developing heavy industry and light industry, and agriculture, our party and people were able to carry through the basic line of socialist economic construction along a straight road and, building a self-reliant, modern heavy industry and light industry and a developed agriculture within a short period, thoroughly establish a self-reliant system of the national economy.

What occupies an important place in the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction is that of having made the revolutionary principle of self-reliance firmly maintained throughout the period of economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We have held fast to the principle of developing our national economy, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and mainly relying on our technology and our resources, on the strength of our national cadres and our people." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," 1973 edition, p 192)

Self-reliance is the basic principle which must be invariably maintained in the revolutionary struggle, and the source of invincible strength firmly guaranteeing a brilliant victory in socialist economic construction. Only by thoroughly maintaining the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is it possible to timely solve difficult and complex questions in socialist economic construction, correctly mobilizing the strength of one's people and the inner resources of one's country, and brilliantly carry out the task for establishing a self-reliant system of the national economy. Without the spirit of self-reliance one comes to look up to others and rely on them instead of believing in one's own strength and, in the end, will become unable to successfully carry out the revolution and construction of one's country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating that holding fast to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance constitutes the basic method to step up socialist economic construction, sagaciously led the way in thoroughly carrying through the basic line of economic construction, mobilizing our people's strength and our country's inner resources.

In the period when we were embarking on the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan with a view to laying the cornerstone of Socialism, our country's internal and external situations were extremely tense, and many barriers stood in the way of economic construction as well. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys viciously perpetrated machinations to provoke another war against the northern half of the republic, and within the party, anti-party, counter-revolutionary factional elements came out to attack the party, getting a ride on the cottails of outside forces. What is more, in carrying out the Five-Year Plan materials and funds were in short supply and the people's living conditions were still difficult at that time.

In that complex period convening the December 1956 plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the militant slogan "Increasing Production and Practicing Conservation, Let Us Overfulfill the Five-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule!" and on the heels of the plenary meeting, personally going in among the working class of Kangson and setting them in motion, brought about a great upswing in socialist construction and marked the great beginning of the chollima movement.

Through the course of energetically launching the great chollima march with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance unprecedented miracle and innovation occurred one after another in socialist economic construction and the people's living standard came to improve rapidly. Under such conditions both the reactionary offensives of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys

and the machinations of the anti-party, counterrevolutionary factional elements who had come out with frontal challenge to the party's economic construction line were smashed thoroughly, and the prestige of our party among the masses came to rise extraordinarily.

It was because the revolutionary principle of self-reliance was firmly maintained that our party and people were able not only to brilliantly realize the historic task of industrialization, clearing another difficult situation prevailing at the time of fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan but to fulfill the Six-Year Plan as much as 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule in terms of total volume of industrial production even at a time when economic unevenness was sweeping the world, and today are scoring the prideful achievement of overfulfilling every year the grand tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Experience shows that self-reliance is indeed the revolutionary principle which must be firmly maintained invariably in socialist economic construction, and energetically proves that firmly maintaining this principle is precisely where a firm guarantee for continuing to strengthen the national economic might, maximally mobilizing our people's strength and our country's inner resources and thoroughly carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction lies.

What had important significance in the struggle of our people to step up socialist economic construction was the establishment of a chuche-oriented economic management system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by creating the great Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, and the embodiment, the Tae'an work system and a new agricultural guidance system with his keen insights into the demands of the new environment in which the socialist remaking of production relations was consummated and overall technological improvement was being energetically pushed, opened up a wide road which was to make it possible to improve the guidance and management of the people's economy and energetically step up socialist economic construction.

As a fundamental turnaround occurred in economic management and the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses became extraordinarily heightened, we were able to go forward to successfully solve the difficult and complex questions arising in socialist economic construction and energetically step up production and construction.

Indeed the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the source of invincible strength which made great leap forward and miracle happen in socialist economic construction, and the decisive factor which made it possible to demonstrate to the hilt the correctness of the basic line of socialist economic construction.

As a result of the thorough realization of the basic line of economic construction under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, prideful victories and achievements have been scored in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The line of the party for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while developing heavy industry with priority is one that is very precise. If we had not executed such line, we would not have been able to resolve the difficult task to quickly improve the war-ravaged people's life and strengthen the economic foundations of our country." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 12, p 79)

The achievement scored by our people through the struggle to carry through the basic line of socialist economic construction is that of having established and thoroughly consolidated a self-reliant system of the national economy.

As a result of great efforts put into developing heavy industry with priority in accordance with the basic line of socialist economic construction, a self-reliant, modern heavy industry base has been thoroughly built in our country.

Here, what has especially important significance is that a powerful machine building industry of our own, the core of heavy industry, has been established. Today our machine industry is not only producing on its own large and precision machines necessary for the developing national economy but also has reached the high standard of manufacturing whole plant facilities for equipping large factories with the latest technical provisions. For our people who, as a result of the Japanese imperialist rule, had not been able to produce properly on their own even small farm implements worth mentioning, it is a great glory and pride to have come to have such a powerful machine building industry.

Along with the machine building industry, other heavy industries such as the extractive industry and power industry, metal industry and chemical industry, and building materials industry have also developed by leaps and bounds.

Thus today our heavy industry has developed into a powerful heavy industry complete with all the key segments, into a modern heavy industry satisfactorily producing and insuring on its own heavy industry products necessary for the developing people's economy.

By carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction our people have also thoroughly organized their own production base of mass consumption goods.

Our country's light industry, completely stamping out the colonial imbalance and deformity already long ago, has renewed its face as a modern light industry complete with all the necessary segments such as the textile industry, daily necessities industry, and foodstuff industry. In particular, along with modern, large central light industry factories, medium and small local industry factories have been established in large numbers and their standards of technical provisions have improved markedly; and as a result, in our country where in bygone days nearly all of the necessary mass consumption goods had to be imported, it has become possible to satisfactorily fill on its own the daily growing people's demands for consumer goods.

An important achievement scored by our people in industrial development, carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction, is that of having established self-reliant industries relying on our country's abundant resources and sources of raw materials.

Today our light industry, too, not to mention heavy industry, firmly stands on its own base of raw materials and, effectively utilizing our country's abundant natural resources, is producing various kinds of goods in large quantities which are necessary for economic construction and for improving the standard of living for the people. Precisely herein lie the might of our industry and one of the major achievements scored by our people in strengthening the self-reliant character of the national economy, carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction.

It is another brilliant achievement scored by our people through the struggle for carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction to have built a developed rural economy capable of satisfactorily filling on its own the demands for food and industrial raw materials, always reaping high harvests on a secure basis.

In our country, with the introduction of irrigation and electrification to the rural economy already completed and a great advance registered in its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization as well, the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been strengthened incomparably, and a many-sided economy complete with all the necessary segments of agricultural production with primary emphasis on grain has been created.

In recent years, despite the continuing natural calamities such as drought and flood caused by the cold front in our country, in all of the plains areas, intermediate zones and mountainous zones and in all segments of the rural economy a comprehensive upsurge in production has been happening one after another. As a result of the rapid development of the rural economy, not only have we achieved self-sufficiency in food already a long time ago and stockpiled considerable reserves but have come to have sound resources which make it possible to develop all segments of agricultural production onto even higher standards.

In this way to have built a powerful national economy with our strength, our resources, and our technology constitutes most precious fruits brought by our party's basic line of economic construction.

Today the self-reliant foundations of the national economy laid in our country possess a great might and potentialities.

At present, with an unprecedented economic unevenness sweeping the world, many countries are going through economic difficulties such as a raw materials crisis, fuel crisis, power crisis, food crisis, but our self-reliant national economy is moving forward fast, confidently on its own two feet, unshaken by the effects of worldwide economic unevenness and economic crisis.

This constitutes a great demonstration of the might of our socialist self-reliant national economy, and energetic testimony to the correctness of

our party's basic line of economic construction which has made it possible to build an economy with such strong vitality.

To have established the self-reliant system of the national economy, thoroughly carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has great significance.

By building a powerful self-reliant national economy, carrying through the basic line of socialist economic construction, we have come to possess sound economic resources of our own, which make it possible to further enrich and strengthen the country and quickly improve the standard of living for the people. Our self-reliant national economy is becoming a reliable guarantee for implementing independent internal and external policies and strengthening the national defense might. This also is dynamically encouraging the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the south Korean people opposing the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and is becoming a common asset illuminating the road to achieving sovereignty and self-support for revolutionary peoples struggling to build a new society, a new life.

Today our people, based on the achievements already scored in the revolution and construction, are further stoking the fire of a great revolutionary upswing aimed at creating "the speed of the '80s" on all fronts of socialist construction.

By firmly maintaining and thoroughly carrying through in the future too the basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song we shall consolidate the political and economic might of the country even more into the invincible and go forward to energetically step up the laying of the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism.

12153

CSO: 4109/005

THE REVOLUTIONARY LINE THAT HAS MADE AN IMMORTAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE
DEVELOPING SOCIALIST THEORY OF EXPANDED REPRODUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 41-46

[Article by Yu Si-yong]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, comprehensively analyzing the demands of the law of our country's developing economy and the feasibility at the historic sixth plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee in August 1953, set forth the basic line of socialist economic construction for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while developing heavy industry with priority.

The basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a chuche-oriented line that has enunciated for the first time the principled questions in economic construction, placing the masses of working people at the center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The basic line of economic construction set forth by our party is the unitarily correct line that has correctly calculated the demands of the law of our country's developing economy and the feasibility, a creative line that has applied the Marxist-Leninist theory of expanded reproduction to suit the specific conditions of our country, and a revolutionary line that has expressed the immutable stand of the party for rapidly developing a self-reliant national economy based on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance."
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 426)

Our party's basic line of economic construction, elucidating for the first time the interrelations between the developing heavy industry and light industry and agriculture formed in the course of socialist expanded reproduction, has enunciated that it is imperative to develop heavy industry which effectively serves for the development of light industry and agriculture, not heavy industry for the sake of heavy industry. With this line set forth, important theoretical and practical questions arising in socialist expanded reproduction such as the question of firmly maintaining a high rate of speed of expanded reproduction to suit the aims and demands of the masses of working people

and the question of insuring a positive balance to that end, have been comprehensively elucidated for the first time, and a guiding principle which makes it possible to energetically step up socialist economic construction along a straight road has come to be provided. Precisely herein lies an immortal contribution made by the basic line of economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the development of the theory of socialist expanded reproduction and to the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

To go forward to correctly solve the question of socialist expanded reproduction occupies a very important place in stepping up economic construction and hastening the attainment of the socialist, communist cause.

The question of socialist expanded reproduction is that of elucidating the conditions for the expansion of production and the realization on a societywide basis. Only by precisely solving this question is it possible to thoroughly lay the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism, firmly insuring an uninterrupted high rate of speed of the developing economy, and go forward to satisfactorily realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people in the material aspect of their life.

If the question of socialist expanded reproduction is to be correctly elucidated, it is imperative to firmly abide by the chuche-oriented methodology which examines everything, placing the masses of working people at the center.

In the socialist society where the means of production belong to public ownership, expanded reproduction is instituted by the independent aims and demands of the masses of working people and gets realized by their creative activity. Therefore, only if the question of expanded reproduction is approached with the masses of working people placed at the center, is it possible to precisely elucidate its law.

Our party's basic line of economic construction, holding it as the basic objective to go forward to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people in the material aspect of their life, enunciates the interrelations between the developing heavy industry and light industry and agriculture on the principle of highly promoting the creative strength of the masses and insuring a high rate of speed of production growth. Because of resting on such chuche-oriented stand and principle, our party's basic line of economic construction has been able to give a new comprehensive and scientific answer to the question of the conditions for the expansion of societywide production and the realization such as the law of priority growth of the production of the means of production and the interrelationship between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods in the socialist society. This bespeaks the fact that the basic line of economic construction set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary line that thoroughly embodies the immortal chuche ideology, and a great line that has made an immortal contribution to the developing socialist theory of expanded reproduction.

The immortal contribution which our party's basic line of economic construction has made to the developing socialist theory of expanded reproduction lies above all in that it has elucidated for the first time the law of the priority growth of heavy industry in the socialist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... our party, even while insuring the priority growth of heavy industry, has put efforts into building heavy industry capable of commendably serving light industry and agriculture, not heavy industry for the sake of heavy industry." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 17, p 379).

Making heavy industry grow with priority is an indispensable condition for insuring expanded reproduction. Only by making heavy industry--whose core is the machine building industry--grow with priority, is it possible to continue to realize expanded reproduction, achieving technical progress and firmly giving priority to the production of the means of production of consumer goods.

Socialist expanded reproduction is realized under conditions that technical progress is achieved. Technical progress and the ensuing growth of labor productivity bring the result that in the expenditure of societywide labor the share of labor earmarked for the means of production grows rapidly and the share of live labor lessens relatively. Because of such circumstances, in expanded reproduction it is one of the laws that the means of production containing past labor rather than additional labor needed in production grow at a faster pace, and compared with the production of consumer goods, the production of the means of production grows with priority.

The law of the priority growth of the production of the means of production is concretized into the economic law of the priority growth of heavy industry. The pivotal segment of the people's economy producing the means of production is none other than heavy industry. Therefore, apart from the priority growth of heavy industry, expanded reproduction itself cannot be achieved.

But by merely elucidating that in the socialist society the priority growth of heavy industry is the law of expanded reproduction, it cannot be considered that the law has been fully elucidated.

The socialist society is a society where everything serves for the sake of the masses of working people, and in consequence, expanded reproduction too is called upon to serve in realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people in the material aspect of their life. It is the independent aims and demands of the masses of people in the material aspect of their life to create still more material wealth even as they work handily, freed from backbreaking labor, and enjoy an affluent, civilized life. Therefore, in the socialist society, only when the priority growth of heavy industry, improving the standard of technical provisions for the people's economy, makes working people freed from backbreaking labor, and rapidly developing light industry and the rural economy, effectively serves in satisfactorily filling the material needs of the people, can it begin to have the significance of its own and serve in realizing the objectives of expanded reproduction.

This basic question arising in socialist expanded reproduction has been elucidated for the first time precisely by our party's basic line of economic construction.

Our party's basic line of economic construction defines it as imperative, while firmly insuring the priority growth of heavy industry, to develop heavy industry not as heavy industry for the sake of heavy industry but as heavy industry effectively serving in developing light industry and agriculture.

To say to build heavy industry not as heavy industry for the sake of heavy industry but as heavy industry effectively serving in developing light industry and the rural economy means to go forward to develop with major emphasis such segments of heavy industry as are directly or through a comparatively short process related to the production of consumer goods. The construction of such heavy industry, setting the interrelations between the segments of heavy industry in such a way as to make the growth speed of the production of the means of production of consumer goods get closer to the growth speed of the production of the means of production, makes it possible to establish a strong heavy industry base with comparatively less funds and based thereon, rapidly develop light industry and agriculture and ultimately, improve the standard of living for the people epochally in a short period.

This bespeaks the fact that our party's basic line of economic construction is one that has developed and enriched, in a manner consistent with the basic demands of socialist construction, the theory of expanded reproduction calling for developing heavy industry first, and as such, constitutes a revolutionary line that has elucidated for the first time one of the basic questions arising in socialist expanded reproduction.

An immortal contribution made by our party's basic line of economic construction to the developing socialist theory of expanded reproduction also lies in that it has given a new scientific answer to the interrelationship between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods formed in the course of socialist expanded reproduction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party's basic line of postwar economic construction is for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while insuring the priority growth of heavy industry without overemphasizing heavy industry alone."
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 9, p 5)

The question of expanded reproduction, when viewed from the aspect of crude materials, is the question of interrelationship between the two major segments of societywide production, i.e., the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods, and this relationship manifests itself through the interrelations between the developing heavy industry, light industry, and agriculture. This is related to the fact that heavy industry is a branch which produces the means of production and as opposed to this, light industry is a branch which produces consumer goods, and the major products of the

agricultural branch are also consumer goods. In consequence, to precisely elucidate the interrelations between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods, the interrelations between heavy industry, light industry, and agriculture, constitutes one of the basic questions having principled significance in enunciating the law of socialist expanded reproduction.

Heretofore, the general law of expanded reproduction has been understood solely as meaning that the production of the means of production for the sake of the production of the means of production grows fastest and thereafter, the production of the means of production of consumer goods grows and the production of consumer goods grows most satisfactorily. This general law elucidates that in any and all societies, in the event that the growth speed of the production of the means of production fails to move ahead of the growth speed of the production of consumer goods, expanded reproduction cannot be made.

However, this law of the interrelationship between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods merely elucidates no more than the general conditions for the realization of expanded reproduction and fails to elucidate concretely as to how the growth speeds of the production of the means of production and of the production of consumer goods should be set in the socialist society.

The immense significance of our party's basic line of economic construction in the developing socialist theory of expanded reproduction lies precisely in having given a new scientific answer to this question.

Our party's basic line of economic construction for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while insuring the priority growth of heavy industry enunciates that the interrelationship between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods must be set in the direction of making the growth speed of the production of consumer goods get closest to the growth speed of the production of the means of production.

Such interrelationship between the production of the means of reproduction and the production of consumer goods enunciated for the first time by our party's basic line of economic construction constitutes another important elucidation of the law of socialist expanded reproduction.

In order to ceaselessly promote the well-being of the people to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist society, it is imperative to increase the production of consumer goods at a high rate of speed. Only by going forward to increase the production of consumer goods at a high rate of speed not only will it be possible to insure working people's demands for consumer goods which are taken into account additionally for production relative to the expansion of production but to systematically improve the overall material and cultural standards of living for the working people.

In order to increase the production of consumer goods at such a high rate of speed as to make it possible to ceaselessly promote the well-being of the people, it is imperative to rapidly develop the production of consumer goods simultaneously on the basis of the priority growth of the production of the means of production.

This bespeaks the fact that the interrelationship between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods enunciated by our party's basic line of economic construction has provided a guiding principle which makes it possible to go forward to realize expanded reproduction to suit the objectives of production in the socialist society.

The interrelationship between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods enunciated by our party's basic line of economic construction is also altogether in accord with the intrinsic nature of the interrelationship between speed and balance in the socialist society.

The intrinsic nature of interrelationship between the speed and balance of economic development in the socialist society lies in that speed is the basics and balance constitutes a means to insure a high rate of speed. But this does not mean by any means that it will do to neglect or disregard balance. If the balance of economic development is not insured, it will bring the waste of a lot of materials and funds and labor, and even if individual branches achieved a high rate of speed for a while, the overall economic development could not but be delayed in the end.

If the balance of economic development is to be turned into a means to achieve a high rate of speed, it is imperative to positively keep balance abreast with speed.

Our party's basic line of economic construction, instead of lowering the developmental speed of heavy industry and keeping light industry and agriculture abreast with it but by insuring an uninterrupted high rate of developmental speed of heavy industry and making the developmental speed of light industry and agriculture maximally keep abreast with it, defines it as imperative to develop society's overall production at a high rate of speed. This bespeaks the fact that the interrelationship between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods enunciated for the first time by our party's basic line of economic construction clearly illuminates the road to setting a positive balance so as to make it possible to achieve and thoroughly maintain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of expanded reproduction.

Our party's basic line of economic construction is also altogether in accord with the basic demand of socialist expanded reproduction for quickly increasing consumption simultaneously even as increasing accumulation with priority. This is related to the fact that if, when viewed from the aspect of crude materials, accumulation is achieved mainly in the form of the means of production, consumption is done altogether by consumer goods.

Thus having provided a scientific elucidation of the principled matters arising in socialist expanded reproduction by enunciating for the first time how the growth speeds of the production of the means of production and of the production of consumer goods in the socialist society should be set is precisely where the uniqueness of our party's basic line of economic construction and the source of its immense vitality lie.

An immortal contribution made by our party's basic line of economic construction to the developing socialist theory of expanded reproduction also lies in having illuminated the road to harmoniously developing various branches of the people's economy, particularly industry and agriculture.

Industry and agriculture, the two major branches of the people's economy, develop in close linkage with each other. Industry supplies to agriculture the means of production and industrial goods such as production machinery and chemical fertilizer, and agriculture supplies agricultural raw materials to industry and insures food for the urban inhabitants. Therefore, how to set the interrelationship between the developing industry and agriculture constitutes one of the important questions arising in strengthening the linkage in production between industry and agriculture and stepping up overall socialist economic construction.

Our party's basic line of economic construction for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while developing heavy industry with priority has clearly shown the road to most precisely solving this question enunciating it as imperative to rapidly develop the two branches of industry and agriculture simultaneously, making agriculture positively keep pace with the developing industry precisely on the basis of giving priority to the developmental speed of industry as a whole over agriculture.

To give priority to the developmental speed of industry as a whole over agriculture while firmly insuring the priority development of heavy industry constitutes a principled demand which must be strictly observed in insuring the balanced development of industry and agriculture.

Only by accelerating the developmental speed of industry is it possible to satisfactorily insure the means of production necessary for the industrialization of agriculture, free the peasants from backbreaking labor, rapidly develop agricultural productive forces, and satisfactorily fill the demands of the peasants for industrial goods.

If the balanced development of industry and agriculture is to be insured, it is imperative at the same time to maintain the principle of making agriculture positively keep pace with the rapidly developing industry. Only by maintaining such principle is it possible to step up the development of industry and the overall people's economy, timely producing industrial goods and satisfying the needs of agricultural raw materials, and rapidly eliminate the differences in living conditions and living standards between the workers and the peasants, increasing the income of the peasants. Again, only by so doing is it possible to insure a stable life for all of the people, increasing the production of grain and vegetables, and livestock products.

Such principled demands arising in harmoniously developing industry and agriculture come to be resolved successfully only when making heavy industry, while insuring its priority growth, effectively serve in developing light industry and the rural economy, only when thoroughly carrying through our party's basic line of economic construction for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously.

All this proves positively that our party's basic line of economic construction is indeed the most revolutionary and scientific line which, by brilliantly embodying the immortal Chinese ideology and elucidating for the first time the interrelations between the developing heavy industry and light industry and agriculture, has given comprehensive answers to the theoretical and

practical questions arising in socialist reproduction in the socialist society such as the question of the priority growth of heavy industry and its direction of development, and the interrelations between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods, between industry and agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth the unique basic line of socialist economic construction, has not only made an immortal contribution to the developing theory of expanded reproduction but sagaciously led the entire party and all of the people in carrying through this line and scoring a brilliant achievement in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly maintaining this line throughout the period of socialist economic construction, has in each stage of the developing economy clearly set the precise directions and concrete tasks of developing heavy industry and light industry and agriculture, and always setting a high goal of socialist economic construction based on the feasibility, sagaciously led the way in making a positive balance kept abreast with it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also energetically inspired the entire party and all of the people to go forward to courageously break through the barriers encountered, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and carry through the basic line of socialist economic construction, maximally mobilizing inner resources.

Thus with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exercising his sagacious leadership, the basic line of socialist economic construction has come to be thoroughly carried through, and indeed prideful victories and achievements scored in all branches of the people's economy.

The basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has had its correctness and invincible vitality clearly proved through practice.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Life shows clearly that our party's economic construction line for developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while developing heavy industry with priority is a most sagacious line correctly reflecting the law of the socialist economy and our country's objective realities." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 25, p 40)

In our country, as a result of the thorough realization of the basic line of socialist economic construction, a mighty heavy industry base and a modern light industry base which make it possible to push expanded reproduction with our strength in a historical short period have been thoroughly created, and the material and technical foundations of the rural economy strengthened extraordinarily.

By going forward with a tight grip on the basic line of socialist economic construction, we rehabilitated the utterly destroyed people's economy in a mere 2-3 years after the war, and carrying out in the short span of 14 years

the historic task of industrialization which others had taken as much as one century, nay, several centuries to accomplish, were able to thoroughly lay the self-reliant foundations of the national economy.

The correctness and vitality of our party's basic line of economic construction in realizing social expanded reproduction are clearly manifesting themselves particularly through the uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development.

An important characteristic of the speed of economic development in our country lies in that throughout the period of socialist economic construction from postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction to the present the extraordinarily high rate of speed of production growth continues to be firmly maintained. In the 10 years from 1961 to 1970 when industrialization was in full swing, our country's industrial production grew at the high annual average of 12.8 percent, and in the period between 1970 and 1979 when the scope of the economy grew extraordinarily, it increased at an even higher rate of 15.9 percent every year.

An important characteristic of the speed of economic development in our country also lies in that the growth speeds of the production of the means of production and of the production of consumer goods are getting closer together. In our country in the period between 1961 and 1970 the total volume of industrial production increased 3.3 times, and among them production of the means of production increased 3.7 times and the production of consumer goods 2.8 times. And in the period from 1970 to 1979 the total volume of industrial production increased 3.8 times, and among them production of the means of production increased 3.9 times and the production of consumer goods 3.7 times.

Such characteristics appearing in the developmental speed of the socialist economy energetically prove that our party's basic line of economic construction is the most correct line which makes it possible to firmly maintain the most rational balance of economic development and based on it, achieve an uninterrupted high rate of speed of expanded reproduction.

The correctness and vitality of our party's basic line of economic construction which makes it possible to successfully realize socialist expanded reproduction are also manifesting themselves in the well-being of the people being ceaselessly promoted.

Our party's basic line of economic construction, by firmly insuring the priority growth of heavy industry and ceaselessly improving the standard of technical provisions for the people's economy and by making the planned nature and balanced character of economic development precisely insured, is making it possible to systematically, rapidly increase national income, improving labor productivity and more effectively utilizing societywide labor. This, also by rapidly developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while insuring the priority growth of heavy industry and by making it possible to more abundantly produce mass consumption goods and foodstuffs, is making it possible to admirably insure the daily growing material and cultural needs of the people.

Such realities clearly show that the basic line of economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most correct line properly reflecting the law of the socialist economy and our country's specific conditions, and a revolutionary line which, successfully insuring expanded reproduction, makes it possible to energetically step up socialist, communist construction.

Today we are faced with the enormous task to occupy ahead of schedule the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction, energetically launching the struggle to create "the speed of the '80s" with that spirit, with that vigor of the great chollima upswing period.

By continuing to strictly adhere to and thoroughly carry through the basic line of socialist economic construction whose correctness and vitality have already been proved through practice and by creating a new higher rate of speed of expanded reproduction, we shall go forward to brilliantly carry out the glorious and rewarding task to thoroughly lay the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism, and epochally improve the standard of living for the people.

12153

CSO: 4109/005

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THE PEOPLE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 47-52

[Article by Pak Tong-chu]

[Text] The seventh plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee held last June, deeply analyzing the realistic demands of our country's socialist economic construction which has advanced onto a new higher stage, set forth the revolutionary guideline for occupying ahead of schedule the chemical height and the height of 1.5 billion meters of cloth. Under conditions that the question of food is being basically solved and firm prospects are being unfurled which will make it possible to realize the communist principle with rice first, this guideline set forth by the plenary meeting is a programmatic guiding principle which has clearly illuminated the road to completely solving the question of clothing and epochally improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

For the plenary meeting to have set forth such revolutionary guideline constitutes energetic testimony to the majestic realities of our country where all of the people, filled to overflowing with faith and pride, are staunchly moving forward toward occupying the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, and a meaningful historic event that has opened up an opportunity for a new turnaround in improving the standard of living for the people.

If we are to go forward to realize the bright prospective goal enunciated by the plenary meeting for improving the standard of living for the people, we must more thoroughly organize the fiber production bases of our own, putting great efforts into developing the chemical industry.

All functionaries and party members and working people, by loftily upholding the decision of the plenary meeting and positively launching the struggle to occupy the chemical height, must register an epoch-making advance in improving the standard of living for the people and go forward to energetically step up overall socialist construction.

The chemical industry is one of the key industries which occupies a very important place in stepping up socialist economic construction and improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

In order to increase societywide production and rapidly improve the standard of living for the people, we must develop the heavy industry producing the means of production and the light industry producing consumer goods, and agriculture, all in close combination. One of the important links in solving this question lies precisely in developing the chemical industry. The chemical industry, receiving primary materials from various branches of the people's economy such as the extractive industry, produces various kinds of chemical products and chemical materials. Products produced by the chemical industry are not only used widely in developing the heavy industry but constitute indispensable primary materials exerting great influence on developing the light industry and agriculture which are directly related to the people's living standard.

It has taken no small amount of time before the chemical industry became one of the industries playing a pivotal role in developing the economy and improving the standard of living for the people.

People, taking advantage of the chemical change of materials from the distant past, have manufactured essential things and used them. Simple and crude as the chemical technology was, people used it in making products such as dyes, glass, and paper, and continued to deepen the study of the chemical properties of materials as well. In the process, chemistry became a systematized science getting out of the stage of using fragmentary experience and technology, and in the area of its application, too, an epoch-making advance has been registered. Thus has emerged the chemical industry, a specialized production branch chemically treating and processing raw materials, and in step with it, a great change has occurred in the development of society's productive forces and in the realm of people's material life. As the chemical industry developed, the sources of raw materials for the light industry expanded further and agricultural production came to increase rapidly.

It is becoming a trend of the times to put efforts into the chemical industry in the present period when science and technology have developed onto an unprecedented standard and the significance of the chemical industry and the prospects of its development have grown extraordinarily big.

Such entire historical course in which chemical technology has been discovered and utilized shows clearly that it constitutes an indispensable condition for rapidly increasing production to develop the chemical industry.

To develop the chemical industry constitutes an urgent requirement particularly in solving the question of food, clothing, and shelter for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... in order to further improve the standard of living for the people, we must go forward in the direction of decisively developing the chemical industry."
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 14, p 306)

The chemical industry makes it possible above all to successfully solve the question of food for the people.

The first and foremost question arising in people's living is that of food, and what is most important among food is rice. Without producing a lot of rice it is impossible to solve the question of food for the people nor is it possible to successfully build Socialism, Communism.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, rice is none other than Communism.

As the proverb runs, generosity begins at the rice jar, and if only food is plentiful, the people's state of consciousness can become better and everything can get done commendably, and it is only when it becomes possible to distribute rice according to needs that it is possible to realize the communist society.

One of the important links in increasing rice production lies in producing and supplying still more of chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals. Developing the chemical industry constitutes precisely the decisive method to solve this question.

Nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, potash fertilizer, and micro-element fertilizer which are vitally essential to the growth of agricultural crops are produced by none other than the chemical industry, and depending on how much chemical fertilizer is produced and supplied the amount of grain harvest is influenced greatly.

The chemical industry, also by producing and insuring various kinds of high-efficiency agricultural chemicals, makes it possible to lessen backbreaking labor for the peasants, prevent damage from blight and insects in advance, and increase grain production.

This bespeaks the fact that developing the chemical industry arises as an important requirement in increasing agricultural production and solving the question of food for the people.

The chemical industry plays a big role in solving not only the question of food but also the question of clothing.

The question of clothing in people's life occupies a place no less important than the question of food. It is in how well people are dressed that their standard of living manifests itself and so are appraised society's developmental face and civilized degree. Apart from the solution to the question of clothing it is impossible to speak about the happy life of the people or think about the construction of the communist society.

To satisfactorily solve the question of clothing is no easy task by any means. But as the creative strength of the masses of people grew and science and technology developed, a wide road came to be opened up to solving the question of clothing. Here, especially the development of a modern chemical industry became an opportunity for an epoch-making turnaround.

Until the chemical industry developed, mankind had solved the question of clothing relying on natural fibers such as cotton yarn, silk thread, and wool. But the production of such natural fibers is in large measure subject

to the effects of natural climatic conditions and requires a lot of labor, and in consequence, with them alone it was impossible to satisfy the growing demands for fibers. It became possible to overcome this limitation by the development of the chemical industry.

The production of chemical fibers, because of the characteristics of their technical production processes, is not subject to the effects of natural climatic conditions like natural fibers and requires less labor, and the raw materials also can be procured handily. The properties of chemical fibers are also good. Chemical fibers such as vinalon and movilon, orlon and nylon which are being widely used recently, not to mention rayon yarn and staple fiber, are all made out of raw materials such as trees, reeds, coal, limestone, and crude oil existing in the natural world which are procurable through the extractive industry, and as such, have in no small measure good properties nonexistent in natural fibers.

Under such conditions, it can be said that today whether or not the question of clothing for the working people can be succdssfully solved hinges decisively on the development of the chemical industry, particularly the production of chemical fibers.

The chemical industry developed, it is also possible to produce chemical materials such as synthetic resins and synthetic rubber, and manufacture and supply to the working people various kinds of consumer goods such as low-priced and convenient yet elegant-looking footwear, rainwear, furniture, cultural goods, and children's toys.

Thus the chemical industry is playing a great role indeed in solving the question of food, clothing, and shelter for the people, and because of that, developing it constitutes an important guarantee for improving the standard of living for the people.

Development of the chemical industry is arising as an even more urgent question in the present period when the people's demands in life have risen dramatically.

By the correct policy and great concern of our party our people's living conditions have reached a very high standard today. Our people, who no longer have to worry about food, clothing, and shelter, are presenting still higher demands in their material and cultural life. In step with the improving living standard, the degree of their demand particularly in personal attire is rising extraordinarily.

In order to satisfactorily fill such daily growing demands of the people in life, it is imperative above all to decisively increase the production of vinalon, the chuche fiber, thoroughly carrying through the guideline of the party for developing the chemical industry. Vinalon is the chuche fiber which we produce from the inexhaustible raw amterials of our country with the technology we have discovered, a fiber for the production of which we built the factory with our own hands and have gained rich, 20 years' experience in production, and an admirable fiber whose superiority has been amply proved through real life. Increasing the production of vinalon is where an important guarantee

for occupying ahead of schedule the height of 1.5 billion meters of cloth set by the party and solving the question of clothing to suit the growing demands of the people lies.

When we come to occupy the height of 1.5 billion meters of cloth as set by our party, our country will reach an advanced standard worldwide in terms of per capita share of cloth and our working people will enjoy a happy life without envying anyone anything in all the aspects of food, clothing, and shelter.

All this bespeaks the fact that rapidly developing the chemical industry constitutes one of the most urgent requirements in timely resolving the daily growing demands in life of the people and building the ideal communist society in this land at the earliest possible date.

To develop the chemical industry and improve the standard of life for the people is the invariable guideline our party is maintaining.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, early on with his keen insights into the position and role of the chemical industry in socialist economic construction, set forth the chuche-oriented chemical industry construction guideline for building a modern chemical industry developed in a many-sided way, and has since been sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

Having energetically called our working class and people to the struggle for laying self-reliant foundations of the chemical industry already in the period of building a new fatherland after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a vinalon research group organized, insuring all the conditions for the group, with a view to developing a synthesized organic industry using as raw materials limestone and anthracite inexhaustibly available in our country, looking forward to the tomorrow of a victorious fatherland even amid the flames of the hard-fought war.

The struggle to build a chuche-oriented chemical industry in our country was launched more energetically in the postwar period. Highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, upholding the guideline set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people staunchly struggled to rehabilitate and reconstruct the destroyed chemical fertilizer plant, and energetically launched a majestic battle with the spirit of the chollima rider to establish a modern new vinalon factory and new vinyl chloride factory in a short period. Precisely through such struggle even under such difficult postwar conditions that everything had been reduced to ashes our people were able to thoroughly complete the rehabilitation and reconstruction of chemical plants in a short period and lay sound material and technical foundations for extensively producing various kinds of chemical products such as synthetic fibers and synthetic resins, not to mention chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, using our country's raw material resources.

By the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our national chemical industry, establishing both the inorganic chemical segment and organic chemical segment during the 1960s when the historic task of socialist industrialization was being consummated, has been developed into a self-reliant industry

equipped with modern technical provisions, thus becoming able to contribute even better to the chemicalization of the people's economy. Again, in the 1970s when the achievements in industrialization were being consolidated and developed and the technological revolution stepped up, our national chemical industry attained its face more admirably as a self-reliant and modern industry and its branch structures have been augmented even more.

Our national chemical industry, which has been developing rapidly under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, has advanced onto a new higher stage today and its role in people's life has grown extraordinarily big. As a result of the rapid development of the chemical industry, the extent of utilization of chemical products in people's life has broadened very much and the question of organizing life in a more affluent and civilized manner has become utterly unthinkable apart from the chemical industry.

Truly, the entire course of development of the chemical industry in our country constitutes energetic testimony to the correctness of the church-oriented chemical industry construction guideline set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the sagacity of leadership of our party.

Today in our country have been amply created and put in place realistic conditions and possibilities for occupying the chemical height and the height of 1.5 billion meters of cloth in a short period, thoroughly carrying through the guideline set forth at the seventh plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

The direction and clear struggle goal of developing the chemical industry set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are brightly illuminating the road ahead for us, and all of the people are filled to overflowing with a fiery resolve to go forward to realize the militant task which has been put in the forefront by the party. Because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, for our people who are staunchly moving forward united airtight around the party there can be no barriers that cannot be overcome, no fortresses that cannot be occupied. This is a truth which has been proved through our arduous and complex revolutionary practice, and a priceless experience which has been gained in the course of building a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy in this land, making something come of nothing.

For us, there have been laid and put in place sound foundations of the self-reliant national economy which make it quite possible to carry out with our own strength whatever difficult tasks arising in developing the chemical industry.

Today the might of our industry has become strengthened to an extent incomparable to the time when the vinalon plant was being built after the war. Our industry has advanced onto the high standard of producing and insuring with its own strength the plant facilities necessary for building modern factories and enterprises.

The question is: How and with what stand and posture will functionaries and party members and working people go forward to carry through the guideline set forth by the party for occupying the chemical height?

Most important in occupying the chemical height is for all functionaries and party members and working people to highly display the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the policy of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... for the line and policy of the party, for what the party tells [us] to do, there can be no bargaining of any kind; the only thing to do is [we] must unconditionally embrace it and unconditionally execute it." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 19, p 236)

The spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the policy of the party is the source of invincible strength bringing about great miracle and innovation, and an important factor which makes it possible to successfully carry out the enormous task facing the chemical industry today.

In order to occupy the chemical height, it is imperative more immediately to build a big vinalon plant with the capacity of 100,000 tons in the Sunch'on district, extensively expand the present production capacities of staple fiber and rayon yarn, and decisively increase the production of various kinds of chemical fibers such as movilon, orlon, and nylon. Again, it is imperative to create a chuche-oriented synthetic rubber industry which relies on our national raw materials and further increase the production capacity of vinyl chloride. In order to successfully carry out in a short period these difficult and enormous tasks set forth by the party, all functionaries and party members and working people must display more highly than ever before the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the policy of the party. Highly displaying the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the policy of the party is precisely where the key to scoring brilliant victory and achievement in the struggle to occupy the chemical height, boldly launching work on a daring scale to suit the intent of the party, lies.

All functionaries and working people, holding the revolutionary spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the policy of the party as did the 10 party members of Nakwon and unsung heroes and vigorously launching in unison into the fulfillment of the militant task set forth by the party, must become the creators of fresh miracle and exploit. In particular, functionaries and working people of the chemical industry branch and construction branch, deeply aware of their high glory and heavy responsibility for being the most important units in the struggle to carry through the decision of the recent plenary meeting, must energetically open up an attack route toward occupation of the chemical height and go forward to energetically launch the struggle to create "the speed of the '80s" on every battlefield of chemical plant construction with that spirit, that vigor of having created "the vinalon speed," building the vinalon plant with our strength and technology at a difficult time when everything was in short supply.

An important method to successfully carry out the enormous task facing the chemical industry branch today lies in planning and coordinating economic organizational work.

It is no easy task by any means to create within 2-3 years the fiber production capacity necessary for occupying ahead of schedule the height of 1.5 billion

meters of cloth in accordance with the guideline of the party. If this enormous task facing the chemical industry branch is to be carried out, it is imperative to carry out large-scale construction in a short period and amply insure the necessary facilities, materials, and labor. Reality calls upon the functionaries to thoroughly plan and coordinate economic organizational work, and shows that organizational work done commendably, it is possible to admirably carry out any task, however difficult, further enhancing the revolutionary fervor of the masses and mobilizing all the production potentialities to the hilt.

The economic guidance functionaries, deeply aware of their important duty before the party and the people, must thoroughly plan and coordinate the struggle for the construction of a chuche-oriented chemical industry base. The functionaries, deeply penetrating the realities in accordance with the demands of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, must inspire the masses to perform ceaseless miracle and exploit, and timely seeking out pending questions, must have them solved responsibly. The functionaries, giving priority to blueprinting and making thorough planning, must insure responsibly in a timely manner the labor and facilities required by the construction sites of a large chemical industry base, and building first the precedent processes of producing and supplying raw materials and fuel, must strive to make the newly built chemical plants normalize production on a high standard from the outset.

At the same time, they must commendably readjust and strengthen already existing chemical plants and operate them with full load, and put great efforts into improving the quality of the goods they produce and of the structures they build.

It is one of the important duties of the functionaries to commendably conduct work with scientists and technicians. The functionaries, precisely giving scientific and technological research assignments to the scientists and technicians and amply insuring their working conditions, must strengthen the chuche character of the chemical industry and modernize its technical processes, and lead them in successfully solving the scientific and technological questions arising in increasing production. Precisely so doing is where the correct work attitude of the functionaries who go forward in the driver's seat of economic construction to substantially guide the struggle for occupying the chemical height is.

For all party, all country, and all people to vigorously launch the mass struggle is an important method to build a large-scale chemical industry base successfully in a short period.

The struggle to build a new large-scale chemical industry base is a rewarding task for the sake of laying a long-range plan for the fatherland and insuring the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of ten thousand generations to come, and an awesome struggle unprecedented in terms of its scale. Therefore, if we are to score success in this struggle, all party, all country, and all people must grapple with the task.

All branches and all units, as they did dynamically launch into the nature-remaking projects in bygone days loftily upholding the militant appeal of

the party, must launch in unison into the struggle to build a large-scale chemical industry base set forth by the seventh plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee. In this way they must energetically support and help the construction site of the vinalon plant and the battlefields of tapping the limestone mine and coal mine, and strive to make a dynamic mass innovation movement brought about on every battlefield for occupying the chemical height.

An important guarantee for successfully occupying the chemical height lies in further strengthening partywide guidance.

Today our party, setting it as the immediate struggle goal to occupy the chemical height, is calling upon all party organizations to energetically push ahead with the struggle for the realization. Only if all party organizations, clearly understanding the intent of the party, strengthen partywide guidance in a manner consistent with it, can they highly promote the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses, and in line with it, formulating precise execution measures for carrying through the policy of the party and overcoming the barriers and bottlenecks encountered, go forward to successfully occupy the chemical height.

All party organizations and party functionaries, energetically launching organizational political work, must drive home to the masses the decision of the seventh plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and positively inspire the broad masses to struggle for the realization. Particularly by energetically launching the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the '80s" in close combination with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes and by more substantially organizing and guiding the struggle for the efficacy of feature films "County Party Responsible Secretary," "Always With One Heart," "Oath Sworn on That Day," and "Wolmi Island," party organizations must strive to make ceaseless miracle and innovation happen in the struggle to occupy the chemical height.

The struggle to occupy the chemical height is an awesome struggle to further strengthen the chuche character and might of our industry, a rewarding struggle to insure a happier material and cultural life for working people and demonstrate the superiority of our country's socialist system, and a sacred struggle to hasten the construction of the ideal communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized.

All functionaries and party members and working people, by displaying their loyalty and wisdom to the hilt, more firmly united around the party and the leader, in the struggle to occupy the chemical height, shall go forward to further glorify the '80s with fresh victory and success in socialist economic construction.

12153
CSO: 4109/005

THE CATAclysmic AFTEREFFECTS OF THE SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY THAT HAS BEEN REDUCED TO THE STATUS OF AN APPENDAGE TO U.S.-JAPANESE MONOPOLY CAPITAL

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 53-58

[Article by Pak Tong-kun]

[Text] The south Korean economy has been completely reduced to the status of an appendage to U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital.

On account of the economic enslavement policy which the U.S. imperialists have been enforcing systematically since the first day of their occupation of south Korea by force and of the economic policy, an anti-people economic policy of treason against the country and the people, pursued by successive south Korean puppets, the south Korean economy has been thoroughly transformed into an appendage to U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital and its cataclysmic crisis is becoming ever more grave day by day. In south Korea, all of the economic branches such as agriculture and industry, commerce and finance, and all the links in reproduction such as distribution and exchange have been completely reduced at present to the status of an economic appendage to the monopoly capital of the United States and Japan, and the living conditions of the masses of working people in south Korea are in the direst straits.

This is intensifying social unease and political instability in south Korea and is becoming one of the important factors calling the south Korean people to mass struggle for anti-U.S. independent-ization and antifascist democratization.

The south Korean economy is from beginning to end under the enslavement of U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital and is becoming an appendage to the U.S. and Japanese economies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The south Korean economy is an economy enslaved to the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 154)

Generally, what is called an enslaved economy is a concept as opposed to that of a self-reliant economy, and as such, it means an economy which relies

altogether on capitalist countries, unable to produce and insure on its own the demands for production and consumption required by its country and its people. Put another way, an enslaved economy is one that relies on, and moves according to, the funds, raw materials, and technologies of economically developed countries, instead of satisfying its own country's economic needs relying on its own economic resources.

An enslaved economy is above all an economy which is not complete with all the economic branch structures but an economy having only certain economic branches forced by the imperialists, i.e., an economy only with extremely deformed and unbalanced structures, and a backward economy with production structures which totally rely on imperialist monopoly capital, not on its own funds and its own raw material base. This shows that in a colonial enslaved economy, unlike a self-reliant national economy, being an appendage to imperialist monopoly capital, being a component part of the economy of a suzerain state constitutes its intrinsic characteristic.

To reduce the economy of another country to the status of a mere appendage which they dominate and control is the major objective invariably pursued by the imperialists in their economic expansion policy against other countries.

By so doing are the imperialists bent on most thoroughly and securely realizing the overseas expansion of their monopoly capital and plunder.

The aggressive and plunderous avarice of imperialist monopoly capital to enslave the economies of other countries has been most phrappically revealed in the U.S. imperialist economic enslavement policy against south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, who had been preparing from long ago for their foothold of aggression and plunder against the Korean peninsula, embarked after militarily occupying south Korea following 15 August [1945 liberation] on the road to enforcing in earnest their colonial economic enslavement policy no different from that of the Japanese imperialists while enforcing their colonial rule over the south Korean people. The U.S. imperialists have been systematically enforcing their colonial enslavement policy against south Korea over nearly 40 years to the present. changing means and methods, contents and forms.

Consummating their economic domination system in south Korea in the period from 1945 to 1960, the U.S. imperialists made it their main objective to completely turn around the south Korean economy from an appendage to the Japanese economy to an appendage to the U.S. economy. In this period the U.S. imperialists came out to espouse "economic rehabilitation" by so-called "outright grant-in-aid."

The U.S. imperialists, by making a clean sweep of the Japanese imperialist properties through their military government already in the period of their military governance and monopolitistically grasping the major economic jugulars such as the financial, monetary and trade jugulars, established their economic domination system, one the one hand, and standing in the way of the development of the national industry, took to the road of deliverately destroying the south Korean economy.

After forming a puppet "government" in south Korea, the U.S. imperialists concluded with this dummy "government" various kinds of bilateral "agreements" and "treaties" such as "economic aid agreement," and legitimizing their economic aggression under "economic aid," pursued it in real earnest.

By grasping the south Korean economy through making so-called "agreement on economic coordination" concluded between the "UN Command" and the south Korean puppets during the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists further deepened the enslaved character of the south Korean economy.

In the postwar period, in the name of "aid of the agency for international cooperation" bringing in facilities equivalent to nearly 20 percent of the "aid amount," the U.S. imperialists channeled them to the transportation and communications areas possessing a strong military character, and signing another agreement called "agreement on surplus agricultural products," strengthened the legitimacy of penetration of south Korea by U.S. surplus agricultural products.

Thus 80.7 percent of the south Korean industry has become an enslaved industry which, processing U.S. wheat, raw cotton, raw sugar, procures military expenses and munitions in the field [for the United States], and agriculture has fallen to the plight of relying on U.S. fertilizer and surplus agricultural products.

Again, in the budget of the south Korean puppet "government" the ratio of "loaned funds" totally relying on the U.S. imperialists has reached 50 percent.

All this shows that by the end of the 1950s the south Korean economy had completely fallen to the status of an appendage to U.S. imperialist monopoly capital.

In the period from 1960 to 1979 when a new grave crisis confronted the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in south Korea, the U.S. imperialists further intensified their economic enslavement policy against south Korea. In this period the U.S. imperialists came out espousing so-called policy of "modernization" of the south Korean economy by "development aid."

So-called "development" and "modernization" which the scoundrels came up with afresh had their objectives not in the development or modernization of the national economy but in more thoroughly reducing the south Korean economy to an appendage of theirs and further intensifying their colonial plunder.

For this, the U.S. imperialists changed their mode of economic penetration by replacing their "outright grant-in-aid" of bygone days with "aid for value"--in the 1960s, mainly used the means of "loan"; in the 1970s, took to the road of extensively making "direct investment" along with "loan."

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists, taking the opportunity that they stage-managed in 1965 the conclusion of various kinds of "agreements" between the south Korean puppet gang and Japan, arranged for bringing Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea in earnest. Japanese monopoly capital, at the positive behest of the U.S. imperialists, embarked on the road of intensifying its economic penetration into south Korea. Thus the south Korean economy,

tied up by the duo of U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital, came to be reduced to a dual economic appendage to the United States and Japan.

"Loans" and "direct investments" from the United States and Japan, above all channeled to certain industrial branches and communication, road, railroad, and harbor projects all aimed at meeting military needs, were used in strengthening militarized economic potentialities.

They were also invested in so-called "export industries." Their major penetration realms consisted of industries designed to bring in surplus agricultural products and raw materials from the United States and Japan, process them at low costs, and send them back to fill the market demands in the United States and Japan, all of the industries earmarked for export: such as the spinning and textile industry, footwear and plywood industries, and industries using parts imported from the United States and Japan and assembling household electronic and electrical appliances.

On account of such machinations by the scoundrels over nearly 20 years, the south Korean economy has come to be enslaved more deeply to U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital and reduced to an appendage for not only procuring military expenses and munitions in the field [for them] but exacting enormous excess colonial profits and insuring cheap consumer goods and certain construction materials.

As in south Korea a big crack appeared in the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the economic collapse intensified into the 1980, the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries to enslave the south Korean economy have been becoming more vicious and cunning.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have come out lately with the absurd sphistry of making the south Korean economy "advanced."

The scoundrels are raving that it is imperative to effect a comprehensive "liberalization" of the south Korean economy, change the mode of economic management from the "leadership" of the puppet "government" to "private leadership," and achieve "growth" on a "stable" basis instead of pursuing the line of "all for growth."

Such machinations the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are raving about for "making the economy advanced" are the most criminal aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries who, faced with the daily intensifying financial and monetary crises and economic collapse, are bent on thoroughly enslaving the south Korean economy with by far smaller capital and reducing it to an appendage of theirs.

Today the south Korean economy has been thoroughly reduced to the status of an appendage to the U.S. and Japanese economies where U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital prevails.

This is being graphically manifested above all in that it [the south Korean economy] relies on the monopoly capital of the United States and Japan for an overwhelming part of the capital needed in economic construction and economic management.

To quote only the conservative data released by the scoundrels, the debts owed by the south Korean puppet gang amounted to no less than \$38 billion as of the end of 1982, and it is reported that this year the debts will be way over \$40 billion.

Of the total amount of foreign "loans" borrowed by the south Korean puppet gang up to 1980, U.S. monopoly capital accounted for 30.7 percent, and 18 percent was from International Monetary Fund which is under U.S. domination; so, to all intents and purposes, U.S. monopoly capital accounted for 48.7 percent. Add to this the 15.3 percent from Japanese monopoly capital and U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital 64 percent of the total amount of "loans."

Of the total amount of direct investments in south Korea by foreign capital, Japanese capital accounts for 50.6 percent and U.S. capital for 24.7 percent or a total 75.3 percent from U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital.

Thus, the puppet gang's so-called "government-operated" enterprises accounting for overwhelming rations in the major economic branches such as railroads and communications, and fuel, power, iron and steel, chemical fertilizer industries, and banks, are all using as their funds "loans" larger than their capital amounts, and large enterprises--comprador enterprises--are procuring from U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital and banks funds which are 4-5 times their capital amounts.

The degree of dependence on funds from U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital is by far higher in the case of foreign-owned enterprises. Even medium and small enterprises are depending on the funds procured by "The Medium Industry Bank" through "loans."

All this bears vivid testimony to the fact that the south Korean economy is dependent on U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital in terms of funds and is being enslaved to it in monetary terms.

The south Korean economy is also high in the degree of dependence on overseas fuel, raw materials, and supplies.

On account of the maneuvering U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital has been persistently pursuing to enslave the south Korean economy, its degree of dependence on overseas industrial raw materials is growing day by day. For the south Korean economy, its degree of dependence on overseas raw materials reached 71.2 percent as early as 1976, and has since been showing a tendency to grow higher. Among the raw materials depending on imports are: 100 percent of crude oil, cotton, raw sugar, crude rubber, wool, aluminum, and coking coal; more than 90 percent of wonmaek [barley straw as material for straw products], chemical pulp, cowhide, and copper ore; and more than 80 percent of iron ore, chemical fibers, scrap metal, and rough timber. In particular, the degree of dependence on imports for fuel and power resources has dramatically risen. According to data, the degree of dependence on imports for fuel resources is said to have risen to 75 percent in 1981.

The rising degree of dependence on overseas food constitutes still another characteristic of the south Korean economy which has been reduced to the status of an appendage to the U.S. and Japanese economies.

On account of the policies pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to sell off by force their surplus agricultural products and plunder the peasants, south Korea is becoming a world-ranking grain importing zone. At the sacrifice of agriculture the scoundrels are fattening the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists and their guide, the comprador financial cliques. Thus south Korea's grain import is growing year after year and its rate of grain self-sufficiency is falling every year.

Grain import by the south Korean puppets which began to be chronic in the early 1960s, increased from 630,000 tons in 1965 to 8.14 million tons in 1981. Thus the rate of food self-sufficiency fell drastically from 93.9 percent to 42.2 percent between 1965 and 1981.

The degree of dependence on U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital for fuel, raw materials, supplies, and food is expressed intensively in the systematically rising degree of dependence of the south Korean economy on imports. According to data, the degree of south Korea's dependence on imports increased from 5 percent in 1961 to 50 percent in 1981.

The fact that the degree of dependence of its economy on imports is 3-4 times that of the developed capitalist countries constitutes still another proof that the south Korean economy is indeed an appendage to U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital, an economy which is dependent on it and sustained by it.

As the degree of the external dependence of the economy intensifies, as each economic branch, each link in reproduction, each enterprise becomes reduced to an appendage to the monopoly capital of the United States and Japan, the deformity and imbalance of the south Korean economy are becoming unprecedentedly deepened.

With the linkages in production between agriculture and industry broken altogether, south Korean agriculture is unable to supply any kind of raw materials to industry, and industry, for its part, is unable to properly supply agricultural machinery and farming tools. Agriculture is not even able to produce enough agricultural products for the urban inhabitants.

The linkages between the extractive industry and processing industry, too, are all but nonexistent. The barely alive coal industry is solely engaged in producing coal for household's use as fuel and nothing at all for use as raw materials or for industrial use. South Korea's extractive industry is still confined to mining gravel and sand for use in public works. Production tools used in this insignificant segment are simple tools such as chisel, shovel, and pick. Technical linkages in production between segments of the processing industry also are all but nonexistent. Industrial branches taking on a military character rather than production for the domestic market, "export industries" rather than "domestic-oriented industries" have grown abnormally, the circulation branch has been enlarged excessively compared with the production branch, and the scope of foreign trade has been expanded one-sidedly compared with domestic trade.

That externally the degree of its dependence on the economies of the United States and Japan and internally the deformity and imbalance of its structure

are so extreme graphically shows that the south Korean economy constitutes a typical case in point as a colonial economy reduced to the status of an appendage to the economies of the suzerain states. This is a corollary to the colonial economic enslavement policy enforced by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea for nearly 40 years and to the economic policy of treason against the country and the people pursued by the successive puppets.

Today the cataclysmic aftereffects of the south Korean economy which has been reduced to the status of an appendage to U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital, are growing increasingly grave day by day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"At present under the influence of the economic crisis which the capitalist countries are experiencing, the south Korean economy is being drawn ever deeper into cataclysmic conditions." (Ibid., p 154)

Reduced to the status of an appendage to U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital, the south Korean economy is becoming the target of harsh colonial plunder by U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital.

The objective of the imperialists who enslave the economy of another country and reduce it to an appendage to their country's economy lies in plundering the abundant resources of that country and maximally exploiting the labor force of that country.

Today, U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital, enslaving the south Korean economy by an even more cunning method behind its professed signboard of making the economy "advanced" and based thereon, is unprecedentedly expanding and intensifying its colonial exploitation of the south Korean people.

What U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital is using as an important leverage for colonial exploitation of south Korea is "interest" and "profit."

During the past one year alone U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital plundered from south Korea no less than \$3.8 billion as "interest" which is an additive to the "loan" principal. Add to this the "principal" repaid during the same period and the total reaches \$5.8 billion.

The drastically increasing business profit exacted by U.S.-Japanese multinational enterprises out of south Korea has doubled in the past three years alone.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are also making enormous profits through colonial trade with the south Korean puppets.

The U.S.-Japanese monopolies, while forcing the comprehensive "liberalization" of the south Korean market, are further strengthening their protectionist trade measures against south Korean goods coming into their own markets. Forcing upon south Korea still more of their own goods at high prices unilaterally by such a method, they are further cutting down the prices of goods they import.

The facts that they have sold to the south Korean puppets "F-16" fighter-bombers at \$25 million per airplane whose going price in the United States is \$14 million and U.S.-produced rice to south Korea at over \$400 per ton whose price on the world grain market is \$250 per ton show well at how high a colonial monopoly price U.S. monopoly capital is selling its goods. As opposed to this, the United States and Japan, plundering the goods produced in south Korea on subcontract by paying no more than 50-60 percent of production cost, are exacting \$4-5 billion every year.

Thus the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, using so-called "aid" as a bait, are procuring by force enormous military expenses and munitions in the field, and at the same time, are exacting excess colonial profits to the tune of more than \$10 billion every year. Precisely this is what graphically reveals the true countenance of U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital perpetrating shameless exploitation in south Korea, and shows well what kind of cataclysmic aftereffects are being caused by the south Korean economy which has been reduced to the status of an appendage of the scoundrels.

The catalysmic aftereffects of the south Korean economy which has been reduced to the status of an appendage to U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital are manifest in the lengthening and intensifying economic crisis in south Korea and the worsending living conditions for working people.

On account of the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries for economic aggression and plunder, south Korea's present economic crisis has been going on for more than five years, and in step with it, trade deficits and ordinary budget deficits are growing to an enormous size and the "foreign loan crisis" is becoming more grave with each passing day. The overall rate of factory operations remains below 70 percent, and enterprises going bankrupt and shutting down operations or cutting back operations are continuing to grow in number. During the past one year alone in south Korea 2,185 enterprises went bankrupt or shut down operations, and by far a larger number of enterprises cut back operations.

The serious crisis of the south Korean economy is worsening the living conditions for the people to the extreme.

In step with the deepening economic crisis, the number of the unemployed is growing at a fast pace in south Korea. The number of the unemployed at the beginning of 1983 was twice the number at the beginning of 1979, representing 31.3 percent of the total labor population. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the unemployed to find job, and the unemployment period is lengthening endlessly.

The working conditions for the employed, too, continue to become more miserable. On account of the anti-people labor policy of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang and the machinations of comprador capitalists for so-called "management rationalization," the working hours of workers are lengthening day by day and labor intensity is rising by more than 10 percent every year. The rate of industrial accidents happening in south Korea is the highest in the world.

The real income of workers is also falling every year. According to data, the real wage of south Korean workers fell 16.2 percent in 1980 and 25 percent in 1981, and the situation has not changed since. The phenomenon of delayed wage payment continues and the workers are being forced to accept wage payment in the form of "savings passbook." Thus the south Korean workers, even as they are subjected to the most backbreaking and hazardous labor in the world, are receiving a starvation wage which is not even one third of the minimum living cost.

The plight of the peasantry is also in a very difficult state. Because the control over the prices of agricultural products has been intensified further while the control over the prices of industrial products has been relaxed further, the difference in prices between agricultural products and industrial products has grown even bigger. This difference in prices which exerts decisive influence on the real income of the farm household, grew as much as 2.8 percent in 1980 and 8.4 percent in 1981. Under such circumstances the debts owed by south Korean farm households have increased more than 50 percent in the last three years.

As the rural economy further goes under and the living conditions of the peasants continue to worsen, the number of peasants leaving their rural villages is increasing greatly. Within the past three years alone nearly 2 million peasants have left their rural villages, and at present "ghost farm houses" and "ghost villages" have come to appear in many places of south Korea where there are no people living.

Urban petty shopkeepers and handicraftsmen, medium and small businessmen, on account of worsening business slump and management conditions, are falling on unprecedentedly hard times.

Educational, health and housing conditions for the working masses are ever more worsening with each passing day.

All facts show that on account of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and the south Korean puppet gang's economic policy of treason against the country and the people, the south Korean economy has been completely reduced to the status of an appendage to U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital and is causing ever more grave aftereffects with each passing day.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, once again begging the Japanese reactionaries and getting a "loan" of \$4 billion from them, is even more thoroughly enslaving the south Korean economy to Japanese monopoly capital.

As long as the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea by force continues and the U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital's policy of enslavement against south Korea continues, the south Korean economy cannot get out of the crisis nor can the plight of the south Korean people improve.

Only by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and independentizing and democratizing south Korean society and by establishing the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo can the road to the independent development of the south Korean economy be opened up and a stable life insured for the south Korean people.

THE AMBITION FOR 'METAMORPHOSIS INTO A MILITARY POWER' AND MACHINATIONS FOR OVERSEAS EXPANSION OF THE JAPANESE REACTIONARIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 83 pp 59-64

[Article by Kim Song-che]

[Text] It is nearly 40 years since the Japanese imperialists were defeated in World War II.

The Asian peoples and world peoples, who had their national sovereign rights trampled and were subjected to the holocaust of war at the hands of Japanese imperialism, have been expecting Japan to become never again an arena where the militarists carry the day but a peace-loving democratic state.

But the Japanese reactionaries, who have come back to life under the positive aegis and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, are today once again recklessly going berserk in trying to realize their ambition for "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas expansion.

The machinations for remilitarization and overseas expansion of the Japanese reactionaries headed by Nakasone are becoming an important factor threatening the peace and security of Asia and the world and leading the situation in the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Today to check and frustrate the resurrection of militarism by the Japanese reactionaries and their machinations for military aggression is an urgent demand for maintaining and consolidating the peace and security of Asia and the world.

The ambition for "metamorphosis into a military power" and machinations for overseas expansion which the Japanese reactionaries are viciously pursuing, essentially have their objectives in securing their colonialist domination of the wide region of Asia by militarily aggressing this region and realizing their old dream of "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The immediate objectives of the policies of "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas aggression being pursued by the Nakasone government, the most reactionary and bellicose of postwar Japanese governments, lie in thoroughly making war preparations by strengthening aggressive armed forces which would

make it possible to launch preemptive attacks, taking part in the full-scale war, world war, to be provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

The buildup of aggressive armed forces and machinations for military aggression being stepped up frenziedly by the Nakasone government are the demand of Japanese monopoly capital dreaming of overseas expansion and the product of the U.S. imperialist global and Asia strategies.

The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas aggression represent above all what has reflected the aggressive nature of Japanese militarism and the ambition of Japanese monopoly capital for overseas expansion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today, resurrected Japanese militarism, getting a ride on the coattails of U.S. imperialism, is once again openly extending its tentacles of aggression to Korea and Asian countries, and still caught up in the delusions of so-called 'The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere,' is recklessly going berserk in trying to realize its old dream." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 25, p 321)

Aggression and plunder are the intrinsic nature of imperialism and its means of survival. It is the immutable law of imperialism that it takes to the road of overseas aggression when monopoly capital is domestically expanded.

To aggress against the Asian countries such as Korea and establish so-called "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" is the unchanging aggressive ambition the Japanese militarists have been historically pursuing.

The Japanese militarists, who have been resurrected after the war under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, are still dreaming the old dreams of their predecessors for criminal ambition, and with even revengeful thought added to it, the ambition is becoming an even more heinous and vicious one.

The ambition for "metamorphosis into a military power" and machinations for overseas expansion being persistently pursued by the Japanese reactionaries are the product of precisely such aggressive nature of the Japanese militarists.

The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for remilitarization and overseas expansion are a corollary to the development of Japanese monopoly capital.

Japanese monopoly capital which, resurrected after World War II under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, grew up dramatically with the enormous war profits made during the Korean war and the Vietnam war and has achieved its expansion as much as it could, is today blatantly taking to the road of overseas aggression.

Having turned Japan into "an economic power," resurrecting the munitions industry as a material basis for overseas aggression and developing Japan's industry onto a standard several times higher than its prewar standard, Japanese monopoly

capital is going through various kinds of barriers such as the narrowing domestic market and difficulties in obtaining raw materials; and these are deepening further on account of the economic crisis which began in the mid-1970s.

As the purchasing power of working people falls on account of the harsh exploitation and plunder by Japanese monopoly capital, above all the domestic market is narrowing. Moreover, with the economic crisis deepening day by day, enterprises are going bankrupt en masse and the number of the unemployed is increasing drastically. Japan is in a situation that the number of totally unemployed workers alone exceeds 1.5 million.

On account of the serious economic crisis of the capitalist world and the import restrictions enforced against Japanese goods by the capitalist countries such as the United States, the overseas markets for Japanese monopoly capital are also being extremely restricted.

For Japanese monopoly capital, fuel and raw materials are becoming a vital problem.

Japan's industry, which relies almost entirely on import for fuel and major raw materials such as oil and iron ore, is unable to secure "stable" import sources, and finds itself in a very uneasy situation.

Japanese monopoly capital is trying to find its way out of such economic crisis in realising the old dream of "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" by aggressing the Asian countries and in exacting monopoly profits by securing stable markets and raw materials supply bases.

The ambition for "metamorphosis into a military power" and machinations for overseas expansion being persistently pursued by the Japanese reactionaries are what has reflected such demands of Japanese monopoly capitalism thirsting for overseas aggression.

The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for arms buildup and overseas expansion have also stemmed from the demands of the U.S. imperialist global strategy, particularly their Asia strategy, and constitutes a link in that strategy.

The Reagan government which has emerged to save the U.S. imperialists from their plight of downhill slide in serious socioeconomic and political crises and pursue the heinous ambition for achieving world hegemony by "strength," is seeking the way out of the crises and its means in aggressive war.

The Reagan government, which is the most reactionary and bellicose of the successive U.S. administrations, is going berserk in perpetrating machinations for an extensive military expansion and making preparations for aggressive war, on the one hand, and is scheming to draw its vassal states and lackeys into the prosecution of aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists are plotting to use particularly the Japanese reactionaries as their proxy in their strategy for world hegemony and in the prosecution of their aggressive war against Asia.

Japan possesses an enormous population and economic power, and also has experience in aggressive war against Asian countries. Again, Japan is in a geographical position favorable to the military strategy of the U.S. imperialists for aggression against Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, raving that maintaining and strengthening the relationship of alliance between the United States and Japan constitutes "the cornerstone of their Asia strategy," are positively encouraging the machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas expansion, and are scheming to mobilize and utilize all of Japan's military potentialities.

On the other hand, the Japanese reactionaries are positively responding to the demands of the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to ride on the coattails of U.S. imperialism into realizing their old dream of "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The Japanese reactionaries are the thorough executor serving precisely such U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital and bent on realizing its ambition for aggression.

Herein lies the reason why the Nakasone government, from the first day it entered the stage, has been ever more earnestly pushing for the machinations for "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas expansion.

Monopoly capital's overseas expansion is accompanied by economic expansion and at the same time by military aggression.

Military aggression against other countries is the customary technique used by the imperialists in order to secure and maintain stable markets and raw material sources and plunder various kinds of resources at will.

The Japanese reactionaries are seeking the road of realizing their ambition for overseas expansion and of siding with the U.S. imperialist aggressive military strategy in building up their own aggressive armed forces and bringing about "metamorphosis into a military power."

The Japanese reactionaries, raving that in order to insure Japan's "security" and "military force commensurate with its national might," it is imperative to achieve "metamorphosis into a military power," are coming out to contend as if such action is closely related to Japan's fate and international prestige.

The Japanese reactionaries, abandoning so-called "solely defensive" strategy which they hung out for a while in an attempt to deceive the Japanese people and world opinion, are putting out front "positive response" strategy and "preemptive strike" strategy which are brazen aggressive war strategies, and are ever more raving about "military security" instead of "economic security."

This means that the Japanese reactionaries are brazenly taking part in the aggressive global strategy of the U.S. imperialists and are coming out to take on "war by proxy" in Asia on behalf of the U.S. imperialists.

The ambition for "metamorphosis into a military power" the Japanese reactionaries are viciously pursuing is aimed at preparing an enormous military force capable of taking on and prosecuting aggressive regional war and world war and also of confronting a militarily strong country, and as such, is one that is aggressive from start to finish.

The ambition of the Japanese reactionaries for "metamorphosis into a military power" is revealed above all in their machinations for extensive military expansion.

The fifth arms buildup plan for 1983-1987 set forth by the reactionary Nakasone government is a criminal arms buildup plan which is centered on equipping the armed forces with modern offensive weapons and enhancing their capabilities of a prolonged war and preemptive attack. In order to carry out this plan, the Japanese reactionaries are projecting, for the 5-year period, military expenditures totalling between 15.6 trillion yen and 16.4 trillion yen. This is 3.5 times the enormous fourth arms buildup five-year plan which in itself was equivalent to Japan's military expenditures for 20 years from 1950 to 1971.

Such rate of increase in military expenditure is the highest in the world, and in terms of its absolute amount, too, occupies a world-ranking place.

This bears vivid testimony to how grave a stage the machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for arms buildup have reached.

The aggressive character of the fifth five-year plan for arms buildup is also clearly revealed in its planned indexes and capacities of its military equipment.

During the period under review the ground "self-defense force" will be armed with tanks and armored cars and artillery of new types, and its firepower and mobility enhanced further.

The air "self-defense force" will be receiving still more of "F-15" fighter-bombers, early warning aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft, and transports. In particular, "F-15" fighter-bombers which are becoming the "leading element" of the air "self-defense force" are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and have the Korean peninsula and the Southeast Asia region within their radius.

And the naval "self-defense force," during the period under review, will be equipped with missiles and receive large escort vessels and submarines and latest anti-submarine patrol aircraft in large numbers, and it is said that a mine-laying air wing will also be created newly.

The Japanese reactionaries are maneuvering to purchase from the United States during the period under review sea-to-sea missiles and ground-to-air missiles worth more than \$100 million.

When this materializes, it is reported that Japan's "self-defense force" will rank the fifth among the capitalist countries in terms of its numerical troop

strength and equipment, and its firepower will increase several score times that of the Japanese aggressive armed forces during World War II.

And Japan will rank the second among the capitalist countries in terms of the numerical strength of the latest fighter-bombers, and the sixth in terms of the numerical strength of escort vessels and submarines.

Such military buildup machinations of the Nakasone government prove positively that these are heinous machinations for "metamorphosis into a military power" which have their objectives in attacks for aggression from start to finish, absolutely not for any kind of "defense."

The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for "metamorphosis into a military power" are also expressed in the extensive expansion of the munitions industry under the signboard to modernize military equipment and begin their "home production."

Only to quote the number of Japan's enterprises exclusively producing military supplies, it was at the level of 1,000 at the beginning of 1960, which increased to no less than 2,177 in 1980. The expenditure for weapons development research also increased 2.5 times in the period between 1970 and 1980.

Today the Japanese munitions industry has reached the stage of producing the latest types of tanks, fighter-bombers, helicopter carriers, etc.

The Japanese reactionaries even have a plan today to build an aircraft carrier of the latest type, and are brazenly revealing their ambition for research and development of nuclear weapons to add them to their arsenal, shamelessly claiming that the production of nuclear weapons is not incompatible with the present constitution.

All these facts show well how mad the Japanese reactionaries are over expanding and strengthening their own self-dependent munitions industry and producing modern military equipment in order to realize their ambition for overseas expansion, positively getting a ride on the Asia strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

It is no accident that even the Japanese press and publications are exposing that the fifth arms buildup plan put forward by Nakasone is one that puts Japan on "the crucial threshold" of its "metamorphosis into a military power."

Although Nakasone, head of the Japanese reactionaries, is raving that Japan will not become a "military power," that Japan's arms buildup is "self-defensive" and "defense-oriented," it is a fact the whole world knows that such is no more than a foolish sophistry designed to conceal the aggressive ambition of the scoundrels.

The aggressive ambition and bellicosity of the Japanese reactionaries are clearly revealed not only in their machinations for "metamorphosis into a military power" but also in the fact that they are transforming Japan into a U.S. imperialist nuclear base.

Since the time they [first] held the nuclear weapon in their hands to the present the U.S. imperialists have been holding it as a basic means of threat and blackmail, aggression and war against other countries.

The Japanese reactionaries, who flatter and submit to the U.S. imperialists as they positively support the nuclear strategy of the U.S. imperialists, are transforming Japan into a nuclear depot for aggression against Asia, into a nuclear attack base.

Okinawa has been transformed into the largest nuclear attack base in the Far East, nuclear weapons have been deployed to U.S. air bases in Japan such as Iwakuni, and U.S. imperialist aircraft and warships carrying nuclear weapons are frequenting Japan.

The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries are no more than a reckless act of nuclear fanatics who are bent on handily realizing their ambition for hegemony over Asia by perpetrating, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, criminal nuclear attack on the Asian peoples.

The reactionary Nakasone government is positively stepping up political reactionism aimed at consummating a wartime footing within the country along with "metamorphosis into a military power."

The Japanese reactionaries are bent on revising the present constitution for legitimizing nuclear armament and military aggression overseas, and are plotting to legitimately set up a wartime fascist system, enacting so-called "contingency law."

And mobilizing all the ideocultural means and methods, they are also viciously perpetrating machinations for glorifying and inspiring militarism.

This is what bears vivid testimony to how frantically the scoundrels are running about to consummate preparations for aggressive war and establish wartime posture within Japan.

Today the Japanese reactionaries are viciously perpetrating machinations for "metamorphosis into a military power" and at the same time machinations for overseas expansion.

As historical experience shows, the imperialists, often carrying out economic penetration first into other countries, have maintained and consolidated it by military aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries, using so-called economic "aid" and "loan" as the means, have been perpetrating their economic penetration into the developing countries, particularly into the countries in the region of Asia.

The Japanese monopoly capital, extensively penetrating into south Korea and grasping the economic jugular, has now enslaved the south Korean economy to itself, and is also widely penetrating into the markets of certain developing countries in Asia.

Japanese monopoly capital has today reached the stage of demanding to secure overseas markets and raw material sources underlaid with aggressive armed force.

In accordance with such demands of monopoly capital, the Japanese reactionaries are lying in wait for an opportunity of military aggression overseas.

The fact that the Japanese reactionaries are blatantly raving that so-called "defense line" must be expanded to the wide region of Asia bespeaks well as to what state their military expansion machinations have reached.

The Japanese reactionaries, already from long ago arguing that Japan's "defense line" must be widened not only to the region of the Far East but as far as to the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean, have revealed their ambition for aggression.

The reactionary Nakasone government, further concretizing such ambition for aggression, is openly raving about so-called "defense of sealane" 1,000 miles long including the vast regions of the Pacific Ocean and Asia. Again, the scoundrels are unhesitatingly putting forward even such bellicose planning as "blockade of the straits" and "turning the Japanese Archipelago into an unsinkable aircraft carrier."

So-called "defense line" the Japanese reactionaries are raving about is exactly the same edition of "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" their predecessors used to dream about.

Such absurd remarks and arrogant maneuverings of the Japanese reactionaries are what plainly reveals their heinous inner heart bent on rationalizing their machinations for "metamorphosis into a military power" and wartime posture, target areas of their military aggression and colonialist domination sphere.

The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for overseas expansion are clearly manifesting themselves particularly in stepping up their war preparations against our republic, getting a ride on the U.S. imperialist Asia strategy.

The Korean peninsula is becoming the first target of overseas aggression of the Japanese reactionaries.

Historically, the Japanese reactionaries had ridden into aggressing and dominating Asian countries on the coattails of a big country, and here, above all aggressing Korea and using it as a foothold, gone forward to extend its tentacles of aggression to the wide region of Asia.

This is the customary aggression strategy and chronic aggression technique of the Japanese reactionaries.

Today the Japanese reactionaries are caught up in the delusions of once again repeating the history of such crime.

This is closely bonded with the Asia strategy of the U.S. imperialists bent on turning Japan into their proxy for aggression against Asia, and because of that, is becoming an even more dangerous thing.

The Japanese militarists resurrected under the positive aegis of the U.S. imperialists, unhesitatingly revealed their ambition for aggression against Korea as early as in the period after the Korean war, raving that the military demarcation line on the Korean peninsula is the "line of fate" of the south Korean puppets and at the same time "Japan's line of fate" and "a forward base, a containment base for Japan." What is more, in the Japanese Diet certain scoundrels even went to the extent of making absurd bellicose remarks for positively participating in U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Korea, declaring: "It is Japan's right of self-defense to launch a preemptive attack."

The Japanese reactionaries such as Nakasone who are treading in the footsteps of earlier war criminals, having formulated, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, a war plan to provoke a war of aggression against Korea, are mad over war exercises designed to translate the plan into action.

The Japanese reactionaries from long ago together with the U.S. imperialists have been formulating "joint operations plan" aimed at launching a war of aggression in the region of Asia, and more recently, under the signboard of "study of contingency in the Far East," are engrossed in formulating the plan for a full-scale war against Asian countries, particularly against our republic.

And as they make haste with the formation of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and south Korea now in a concluding phase, they are examining and augmenting the plans already formed for a war of aggression against Korea, such as "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon," and "Operation Running Bull."

The Japanese reactionaries are pushing for unifying the operations command system between Japan's "self-defense force" and the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and the south Korean armed forces, on the one hand, and are frequently conducting joint military exercises as well.

The command communication line between the central command of Japan's "self-defense force" and "joint command" in south Korea has already been connected, and also established between the United States, Japan, and south Korea are the "early air warning system," "military intelligence exchange system," and "emergency action system."

The leaders of Japan's "self-defense force," frequenting south Korea, are holding councils of war with leaders of the south Korean puppet armed forces, and are even unhesitatingly participating in war exercises "Team Spirit" which are "experimental war" and "preparatory war" against our republic.

All facts clearly prove that the Japanese reactionaries are bent on taking their first step of military aggression on the Korean peninsula.

The Japanese reactionaries who are mad over overseas expansion, are also scheming to establish so-called "collective security system for Asia and the Pacific" after the pattern of NATO bringing in the countries of the Pacific basin, with the tripartite military alliance as the parent body, and based thereon, are perpetrating "snake-in-the-grass" machinations for aggression against the countries of Southeast Asia.

The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas expansion are being expedited onto an even more grave stage with each passing day.

The prevailing situation calls for heightening vigilance against the dangerous machinations of the Japanese reactionaries and thoroughly checking and frustrating them at every step of the way.

The struggle to check and frustrate the cunning and vicious machinations of the Japanese reactionaries bent on realizing their old dream of "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" getting a ride on the coattails of the U.S. imperialists is a sacred struggle to protect the peace and security of Asia and the world and defend national sovereign rights.

Our people, together with the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world opposing the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries for aggression and war, shall go forward to resolutely struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up their machinations for "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas expansion.

If the Japanese reactionaries, the warning of our people and progressive peoples of the world notwithstanding, take to the road of reckless overseas aggression, they shall not be able to escape the same stern judgment of history as in bygone days.

12153

CSO: 4109/005

END